FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 216 *7 November 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Warnke Criticizes Plans That Have 'Destabilizing Effect' AA 1
[Vasilyev in PRAVDA 2 Nov]
West Lacks 'Political Will' for Chemical Warfare Accord AA 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA No 44]
NOVOYE VREMYA Views 'Concluding Stage' of SALT Talks AA 3

CSCE/MBFR

Sibirtsev Urges More Constructive MBFR Approach by FRG BB 1

GENERAL

Socialist International Issues Resolution; Ends Congress A 1
UN Committee Evinces Support for Rhodesian Nationalists A 1
Economic Body Shows Developing States Firmly for New Order A 2
Political Committee Confirms Palestinian Refugee Rights A 2
Commentator Emphasizes Natural Politicization of UNESCO A 3
[Bordadyn in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Nov]
UNESCO's Prestige 'Damaged' Due To U.S. Delegate's War Actions A 5
[Antonov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Oct]
Rights Committee 'Displays Satisfaction' With Soviet Report A 6
[Perevoschihikov in IZVESTIYA 4 Nov]
Cypriot Foreign Minister Addresses General Assembly A 7
WFTU Issues Statement on 'Elections' Farce in Chile A 7
Nonalined Group Upbraids Southern Africa Situation A 8
IOC President Regrets Threats To Olympic Games A 8
[Kalyagin]

UNITED STATES

U.S. Uses 'Flimsy, Parochial' Reasons for Arms in Europe B 1
[Gerasimov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 1 Nov]
Reduction of Nuclear Threshold 'Heavy Responsibility', for U.S. B 2
[Turakatenko]
Correspondent Convinced U.S. Citizenry Wants To Halt Arms Race B 3
[Soltan]
U.S. Military Aid Contradicts Human Rights Campaign B 4
[IZVESTIYA]

CHINA

China's Air Defense Tunnels 'Waste of Funds, Manual Labor' [Mitin] C 1
Indian Press Reports 'Bourgeois Factionalism' in Sinkiang C 1
Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association Praised [Vasilieyev] C 2

EAST EUROPE

Text Of Brezhnev's 60th Anniversary Greetings To Poland D 1
Kosygin Condolences To Romania's Manescu on Pitesti Disaster [PRAVDA 4 Nov] D 1
Anniversary Of Albanian-Soviet Society Marked D 1
RCP Studies CPSU Experience in Agricultural Affairs [PRAVDA 2 Nov] D 2
Shcherbitskiy Receives Hungarian Ambassador in Kiev D 2
Order of Friendship Awarded to Yugoslav Ambassador D 3
Agreement Signed With Bulgaria on Citizens' Trips D 3

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

USSR's Voss Leads CPSU Delegation To Belgium [Sedykh In PRAVDA 1 Nov] E 1
Commentator Warns UK Of Dangers From Arms Sales To PRC [Tsurin] E 3
PRAVDA's Mikhaylov on 'Immense' Cost To FRG Of AWACS System [2 Nov] E 4
Haig 'Fantasies' on Soviet Bases, Threat Derided [Ponomarev] E 4
Kosygin Congratulates Ullsten on Appointment [PRAVDA 4 Nov] E 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Arab Summit Meeting in Baghdad F 1
Communique Issued F 1
Commentary on Outcome of Summit F 2
Arab World Approves of Summit F 3
PRAVDA Correspondent on Origins of Iran Disturbances [Filippov 3 Nov] F 3
Protests Continue To Sweep Through Iranian Cities F 5
IZVESTIYA Recalls 50 Years of Soviet-Yemeni Ties [Borisov 1 Nov] F 6
Gromyko Greetings to YAR Counterpart [IZVESTIYA 5 Nov] F 7
Solomentsev, Novikov Attend Algerian Embassy Reception [IZVESTIYA 4 Nov] F 7

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Appeal Says Birth of Greek CP Accelerated by Great October G 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

FRELIMO Delegation Ends Week-Long Visit to USSR [PRAVDA 1 Nov] H 1
SWAPO Denounces Western Powers' Namibia Plan [Bunting] H 1
Angolan Defense Ministry Fears S. African Invasion Threat H 1
Uganda-Tanzania Border Situation Reportedly 'Deteriorated' H 2
ZAPU Rejects British Medical Aid for Raid Victims H 2
Guinea-Bissau Official Praises Ties With USSR [PRAVDA 29 Oct] H 3
Tanzania Pleased With Cuba's 'Important Contribution' H 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Teng Hsiao-ping Arrives in Thailand 5 November K 1
PRC Policies Toward Thailand Inconsistent K 1

INDOCHINA

USSR-SRV Friendship, Cooperation Treaty 'Major Event' [Yakovlev] L 1
Cambodia Making 'Great Leap Backward' With PRC's Help L 2
[Sergin in IZVESTIYA 2 Nov]
Vietnamese Protest to PRC Over Border Tension L 4
SRV Press Commentary L 5
PRC Delegation's Cambodia Visit Shows 'Militant Support' L 5
Soviet Medical Aid Airlifted to Hanoi for Flood Victims L 6
[PRAVDA 2 Nov]
Correction to VNA Text of Le Duan Speech L 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Communist Paper Attacks PRC's Foreign Policy M 1
[Latyshev in PRAVDA 1 Nov]
Anti-Soviet Activities in Japan Deplored [Losev] M 1
Mongolian Paper Condemns Sino-Japanese Treaty [PRAVDA 1 Nov] M 2
CPSU Construction Delegation Visits DPRK 23-31 October M 2
[PRAVDA 1 Nov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARRIBBEAN

Castro Remarks on Normalization of U.S. Ties N 1
[IZVESTIYA 2 Nov]
Venezuelan Ambassador Presents Credentials N 1
[IZVESTIYA 2 Nov]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Military Parade in Moscow Continues Anniversary Jubilee P 1
Ustinov Speaks P 2
Shcherbitskiy Attends October Revolution Meeting in Kiev P 3
Socialist Leaders Cable Brezhnev, Kosygin on Anniversary P 4
October Celebrated by All Fraternal Socialist Countries P 4
[Editorial in IZVESTIYA 2 Nov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Take Walk During 'Acute' State of Readaptation U 1
U.S. Scientists' Praise of Cosmonauts Reported U 1
USSR Prepared To Assist India in Launching Second Sputnik U 2

WARNKE CRITICIZES PLANS THAT HAVE 'DESTABILIZING EFFECT'

LD061135Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "Completing the Talks"]

[Text] Washington, 1 November--P. Warnke, who is leaving his post as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has expressed himself in favor of the speediest conclusion of a new Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement and further steps in the sphere of military detente. Speaking at a foreign journalists' association, he said that since the recent talks in Moscow, where fresh progress was achieved, the main questions of the future agreement had been coordinated and the remainder could be resolved in the very near future. Signing the agreement would be a major contribution to improving Soviet-U.S. relations and consolidating international security.

Warnke said that under conditions where gigantic stockpiles of thermonuclear explosives have been built up in the world, mankind has no alternative to negotiations, the search for compromises and curbing the arms race. He condemned as unrealistic and dangerous the position of those U.S. circles that would like to forge ahead in the military rivalry, in order to negotiate "from a position of strength." Such attempts, he said, will not increase but will in fact reduce the country's security and increase the risk of a thermonuclear catastrophe. Warnke criticized plans to emplace ICBMS in tunnels as undermining the possibility of monitoring strategic arms control agreements. He spoke of the destabilizing effect of "cruise missiles," on which the Pentagon is working.

"I believe," Warnke said, "that the time has come to overcome existing differences and complete the SALT talks, and then to take subsequent steps along the path of arms restraint and reduction. I believe that a considerable majority of Americans will support such actions. They realize that in the age of mass destruction weapons war cannot be regarded as the continuation of diplomacy by other means."

WEST LACKS 'POLITICAL WILL' FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE ACCORD

LD031139 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 44, 27 October 1978 devotes pages 12-14 to a group of items on the theme of chemical weapons and the struggle to secure a world prohibition on their use. A 1,800-word article by V. Baykov entitled "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow?" traces the history of the military use of chemical weapons from ancient Greek times through World War I, the Italian attack on Abyssinia, World War II, and the Korean and Vietnam wars. It also outlines the various world agreements that have been concluded in an attempt to prohibit the use of these weapons. Baykov ends his article with an assertion that even in the nuclear age it is still worthwhile attempting to achieve a ban on chemical weapons.

The feature includes a number of short items connected with the use of chemical weapons by the United States, These include statistics on U.S. destruction of mangrave swamps in Indochina by herbicides and on damage done to South Vietnamese agriculture by the use of defoliants. Also included are items alleging U.S. use in Vietnam of poison gases causing damage to the human respiratory organs; reporting an industrial accident at a chlorine plant in Midland, Michigan; and a STERN report on Pentagon spending in FY 1976-1977 on the development of new nerve gases. These brief items are prefaced by quotations from F.D. Roosevelt asserting that "under no circumstances will we resort to this kind of weapon unless our enemies use it first."

The feature ends with an article by V. Gardov entitled "An Urgent Disarmament Task" which reads, in full, as follows:

The Soviet-U.S. talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons have been underway, as was noted above, since August 1976. Eight rounds of consultations have been held in Geneva. However, the sides have not so far succeeded in solving the set task--to prepare a joint draft convention.

Nevertheless progress has been achieved in Geneva. This applies above all to the question of the scope of prohibition. At the insistence of the U.S. sides, the negotiations were at first devoted to the prohibition of the most dangerous, lethal forms of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union agreed to the U.S. proposal, regarding it as a first step toward the comprehensive solution of the problem. Agreement in principle has now been reached on drawing up a joint draft convention providing for a complete ban on the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons. The only exceptions are those chemicals that are essential for industrial or other civilian needs and for defensive purposes unconnected with the waging of chemical war.

One of the most complex problems at the disarmament talks is the problem of checking the implementation of the accords reached. On the one hand, monitoring must insure implementation of the undertakings adopted by countries party to an agreement. On the other hand, it must not infringe upon the sovereign rights of these states or lead to the disclosure of their commercial on military secrets.

At the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons, the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed that these requirements regarding verification can be successfully observed provided they are based on a combination of national and a number of international monitoring measures. One such international measure has already been determined--the creation of a consultative committee. Certain monitoring measures and procedures have been agreed. However, on such very important questions as, for instance, the method of verifying the destruction of chemical weapons stocks or measures connected with ending the production of chemical weapons, no common position has yet been drawn up.

The participants in the talks have reached agreement on certain aspects of a procedure for the declaration of stocks of chemical weapons and means for their production in the possession of states.

The progress achieved in Geneva on the path toward drawing up a future accord provides grounds for hoping that the work will be fruitful. At the same time it has to be acknowledged the work on the prohibition of chemical weapons is proceeding unjustifiably slowly. It is not fortuitous that in recent years the UN General Assembly has adopted a whole series of resolutions calling for the speediest solution of the problem. Such an appeal was heard from the rostrum of the special General Assembly session on disarmament in May and June this year. It was reflected in the final document adopted by consensus, that is by the common accord of all the participants in the international forum. The special session's final document stresses: "The complete and effective prohibition and stockpiling of all forms of chemical weapons and their destruction constitute one of the most urgent tasks in the disarmament sphere. Consequently, the conclusion of an appropriate convention, talks on which have been in progress for several years, is one of the most vital tasks of multilateral talks."

The question of prohibiting chemical weapons is now being examined as a most urgent problem at sittings of the UN General Assembly First Committee.

The question arises: Why have the means of chemical warfare not yet been outlawed?

The facts indicate that the delay in drawing up a convention is now just connected with technical difficulties. The Western partners lack the political will and desire to reach a mutually acceptable agreement. The position of the Soviet Union on this question is well known. As L.I. Brezhnev declared, there is no type of armament that the USSR is not prepared to limit or prohibit on a reciprocal basis by agreement with other states, provided of course that no one's security is damaged, and under terms of total reciprocity, the states having the relevant armaments at thier disposal. This proposition also applies fully to chemical weapons.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS 'CONCLUDING STAGE' OF SALT TALKS

LD011352Y Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--The Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks reached the concluding stage, writes the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA], commenting on the outcome of the talks that were held during the recent visits of USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to Washington and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Moscow.

The meetings in Washington and Moscow, the weekly writes, gave much impetus for concluding the drafting of the documents--the treaty of operate up to the year 1985, the three-year protocol on some interim measures which is part of the treaty, as well as a possible joint statement on the basic principles of further talks on the problem of limitation and later of reduction of strategic armaments.

The NEW TIMES stresses that during the talks the sides succeeded in overcoming a number of serious difficulties that over a long time prevented the making of an arrangement. The documents prepared now have been thrashed out in a large part, good opportunities offered for removing the existing differences, for concluding shortly the new agreement.

In the opinion of the USSR, the conclusion of the present stage of the talks does not mean that they are over, the weekly writes. Immediately after the agreement is signed, the next stage of the talks must be started to work out and adopt new measures for limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

SIBIRTSEV URGES MORE CONSTRUCTIVE MBFR APPROACH BY FRG

DW031151Y Moscow in German to Germany 1740 GMT 2 Nov 78 DW

[Yuriy Sibirtsev commentary titled "Negotiations on Reducing Armed Forces and Arms in Central Europe and the Stance of the Federal Republic of Germany"]

[Text] Five years have passed since diplomats and military advisers of 19 countries first sat down at the Vienna Hofburg negotiation table. It is some sort of jubilee, but there is no reason to be jubilant. Unfortunately, no concrete agreements or any (?real) progress can be noted regarding the negotiations. The reason for this is the destructive stance of Western countries.

Their reaction to the 8 June proposals by socialist countries once more showed that they are following delay tactics. Almost the entire Western press admitted that these proposals were a significant concession and that their constructive discussion could get the negotiations out of the blind alley. These proposals have been positively assessed by Chancellor Schmidt, President Carter, and Prime Minister Callaghan.

Four months passed and a new--the 16th--round of negotiations began, but NATO has still not given an official answer. The Western countries came to the talks with their old luggage. The erroneous idea of [words indistinct] reduction was circulated again and the West again started quarreling about figures.

The FRG's stance in these negotiations is neither constructive nor realistic, despite the fact that Federal Chancellor Schmidt repeatedly mentioned that the negotiations on [words indistinct] that have been stuck ought to get going again and experience a new upswing--the FRG representatives say [words indistinct] national limitations in the military field. In other words: According to them only a collective ceiling can be established for NATO and the Warsaw Pact states. Individual participants must not be tied down by any commitments regarding reduction of their armed forces and arms.

Doing that would mean counteracting the main aim of the negotiations--that every participating state take a concrete reduction commitment within the framework of a collective ceiling. These commitments must correspond to the military potential of every state. That is the only right and just way of handling this. No participant will be in an unjust situation; no one will achieve a unilateral advantage.

There is one more important matter. Regardless of the agreement, it will outline the every participants' commitment regarding reduction of armed forces and arms, and individual countries will be unable to increase their military potential at the expense of reductions made in other states. West German representatives in the Hofburg (?objected) to that stipulation. The conceptions supported by the West German representatives in Vienna reflect symptomatically the spirit of FRG military circles. The military men who object to any regulation that could complicate or offset the Bundeswehr's NATO status now and in future are involved. The expression "offsetting the status" indicates striving to secure a dominant part for the Bundeswehr in the North Atlantic bloc. This is why one wants to have a free hand without accepting any reduction in commitments. They are using this and other things to delay Western response to the Warsaw Pact proposals.

Is a further negotiation delay in the true national interests of the Federal Republic of Germany? No. A decision will be made in Vienna not just on problems pertaining to reduction of armies and their arms--something more important is involved: Europe presently has reached a phase where political detente must be complemented with military detente. Only in such a case will detente achieve a stable character. Every sensible person in the FRG will realize that in contrast to the ambitious plans of the militarists, which have twice in this century ended in a total fiasco, strengthening detente and its stable character could guarantee the country peace and security.

Experience of past years are clear evidence of how important foreign political advantages and therefore, interests, cannot be basically different from the interests of all other discussion partners. In other words: They consist in promoting progress to be achieved in the Hofburg negotiations.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ISSUES RESOLUTION; ENDS CONGRESS

LD061236Y Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vancouver, November 6, TASS--The 14th congress of the Socialist International has closed here.

It adopted a resolution pointing out that international detente means not only an improvement of East-West political relations, but also the creation of a positive basis for a peaceful settlement of conflicts. The resolution stresses that the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and the Belgrade meeting have paved the ground for a further strengthening of detente in Europe. The delegates to the congress called for accelerating the process of the talks on the limitation of strategic weapons, for a ban on nuclear weapons.

The documents of the congress condemn the racialist regimes in the south of Africa.

Chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt stressed in his concluding address the significance of efforts for peace, detente and disarmament. He condemned the repressive policy of the racialist regimes of the South African Republic and Rhodesia and expressed confidence that Namibia and Zimbabwe will become independent states next year.

An attempt was made by some speakers to put in a bad light the policy of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. But they did not have the support of the participants in the congress.

UN COMMITTEE EVINCES SUPPORT FOR RHODESIAN NATIONALISTS

LD031218Y Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 3, TASS--The situation in Rhodesia is in the spotlight of attention of the Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. Representatives of African and developing countries stress in their speeches that all sorts of proposals of Western countries about "settlement" of the problem contradict the lawful demands of the Zimbabwe people for genuine freedom and independence and serve only one purpose--to enable the Smith regime to gain time for rearranging forces and creating a puppet regime suiting the interests of imperialism and neocolonialism.

Any putting off of solution of the Rhodesian problem through empty talks leads to the strengthening of the Salisbury regime and means direct encouragement of its policy of terror and bloody reprisals not only against the Zimbabwe people but also against neighboring African countries, said Ethiopia's representative, Alemayehu Seifu.

Angola's permanent representative at the United Nations, Eliso Figueiredo, described "internal settlement" as a disgraceful farce and mockery of justice. He stressed that, despite imperialist powers's desperate attempts to deprive the Zimbabwe people of their lawful right to independence, power in Rhodesia must be immediately transferred to genuine representatives of the Zimbabwe people.

The armed struggle will be continued until the apartheid system in Rhodesia is liquidated, said Edgar Tekere, the general secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) which is in the Patriotic Front of the Zimbabwe people. We recognize only such a settlement of the Rhodesian problem which envisages complete and final liquidation of the racist colonial orders and transfer of all power to the African majority.

Kalistao Ndlow, the head of a delegation of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), which is also part of the Patriotic Front, pointed to the dangerous manoeuvres of the racists and their patrons, above all members of NATO countries, which despite protests of the world public are doing their utmost to bolster up the racist regimes in southern Africa and use them for conducting subversive actions against free African countries. Such a stand is fraught with the most serious consequences for peace and stability in the African Continent.

Expressing solidarity with the Patriotic Front, the only lawful representative of the Zimbabwe people, Czechoslovakia's representative, F. Penazka, stressed that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, just as other socialist countries, will continue giving all-round assistance and support to fighters for national liberation of Zimbabwe.

ECONOMIC BODY SHOWS DEVELOPING STATES FIRMLY FOR NEW ORDER

LD041756Y Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 4, TASS--The U.N. General Assembly's Second Committee (economic and financial) has completed the discussion of questions relating to problems of accelerating socio-economic development of young independent Asian, African and Latin American states. The discussion has patently illustrated the determination of the developing states to work for establishment of a new international economic order on a fair, really democratic basis, for elimination of discrimination in economic relations.

As was noted by Afghanistan's representative Saif Rahman Katil, the heavy economic plight of the majority of the developing countries is attributed, above all, to their inequitable and dependent position in the system of the world capitalist economy. Representatives of Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Pakistan, Niger, Mali, Uganda, Sri Lanka and other states in their speeches voiced growing concern over the lately-intensified desire of multi-national corporations to subjugate industrial development of many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to their interests.

Imperialist monopolies seek to turn the developing countries into their raw material appendages, said Cuba's representative Hernesto Paz.

Having emphasized the pressing need of putting an end to the system of dependence on international monopolies, Jamaica's delegate Maorin Stephenson-Vernon has called upon the international community to give all-round assistance to the developing countries in their just struggle against the diktat of transnational corporations.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE CONFIRMS PALESTINIAN REFUGEE RIGHTS

LD071018Y Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 7, TASS--The United Nations special Political Committee by the overwhelming majority of votes confirmed the right of the Palestinian refugees to return to their native places in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967. In resolutions that were adopted, it also demanded that Israel should immediately stop the policy of annexations aimed to changing the physical and demographic structure of occupied Arab lands and declared for granting assistance to Arab peoples that suffered from Israel's aggression, above all to the Palestinian people.

The debate that ended in the special Political Committee on Palestinian refugees shows again the need to liquidate the dangerous situation under which the three-millioned Palestinian Arab people has been deprived for almost three decades of the inalienable right to self-determination, has been living away from its motherland. Representatives of socialist, Arab and nonaligned countries stressed in their speeches that the problem of Palestinian refugees can be decided radically only in the framework of all-embracing settlement in the Middle East.

Zehdi Labib Terazi, the permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has been recognized by the world community as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian Arab people stressed that tensions in the Middle East will remain as long as consequences of the Israeli aggression are not liquidated completely and as long as a just settlement of the Palestine problem on the basis of the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people is not achieved. He urged the international community to condemn resolutely Israel's policy of aggression, racial discrimination and reprisals against the Arab people and to demand that it should implement decisions of the United Nations General Assembly which, specifically, envisage withdrawal of all Israeli troops from occupied lands and ensurance of lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to return to the native lands and the right to national independence and sovereingty.

Support for the Palestinians' struggle for their rights was expressed by representatives of the USSR, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, Ghana and other states which sharply criticised the attempt of Israel and its main patron, the United States, to sabotage peaceful efforts aimed at all-embracing settlement and solution of the problem of Palestinian refugees.

COMMENTATOR EMPHASIZES NATURAL POLITICIZATION OF UNESCO

LD031529Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[O. Bordadyn article: "The Main Aim Is Peace"]

[Text] Paris--Paris is in its fall apparel. Its boulevards and embankments, squares and parks are multicolored. But perhaps the brightest and best-dressed square in these October days is the Place de Fontenoy, where the headquarters of UNESCO--the UN organ for education, science and culture--is located. Here the state flags of all the countries belonging to that organization were ceremonially raised 24 October, and the UNESCO General Conference began work.

The present session is unusual for several reasons. First, it is a "round number"--it will be the 20th session. Second, whereas at its creation in 1946 this organization united just over 40 states, today the membership has reached 144, most of which are young independent countries that have recently cast off the colonial yoke and embarked on independent development.

But it is not only the organization's membership which has changed in the last 32 years. The international situation has changed beyond recognition, and consequently the nature and thrust of UNESCO's activity have changed. The decisive influence in this respect was exerted by the entry of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, and later the growing participation by developing states.

Not so long ago this UN organ's activity was focused on problems essentially far removed from life. In our day the organization has emerged onto the broad highways of today.

The seventies are particularly indicative in this respect, marked in the international arena by the 24th and 25th CPSU congress decisions and the broad program of struggle for peace put forward by the congresses. Whereas formerly discussion of political questions at UNESCO's various forums was a rarity, now, thanks to the consistent position of the USSR and other socialist countries, problems of vitally important significance for all countries and regions, for mankind's fate and for the earth's future are discussed during the work of the organisation's various organs.

Of course, most of the time available at sessions of the UNESCO Executive Council and General Conference is allotted to discussing concrete plans and programs for its activity on questions of education, science, culture and information, which are the essence of the organisation's current, day-to-day work. There are so many such questions that they cannot even be enumerated. Here are just a few of them as an example: stepping up the struggle against illiteracy; the democratization of education; improving higher education; training teaching cadres; carrying out intergovernmental scientific programs for researching the world's oceans, environmental conservation and studying our planet's geological correlation and water resources; implementing plans devoted to the study and dissemination of unique national cultures; holding international campaigns to preserve and popularize mankind's cultural heritage; creating information systems and services, studying the role of the mass information media in the life and evolution of society, and so forth.

While acknowledging the importance of this diverse, multifacted activity, at the same time the Soviet Union never forgets that all these directions are methods of achieving the main goal--helping to strengthen peace and international security. This is inscribed clearly and unambiguously in Article 1 of the UNESCO Charter: "The organization sets itself the task of helping to strengthen peace and security by promoting cooperation among peoples by means of education, science and culture...."

It is from this viewpoint that the USSR has regarded and regards its participation in UNESCO's work, and it is in this that it sees the main reason for UNESCO's existence. And this is natural: Only in peaceful conditions can we talk seriously of successful activity by international governmental organizations in general and UNESCO in particular.

There is now no more burning problem, no more important task than to end the arms race and move toward real disarmament. That is why, at the last General Conference session, the Soviet delegation elaborated and submitted a draft resolution: "UNESCO's role in creating world public opinion in favor of ending the arms race and moving on to disarmament," which despite Western opposition was adopted by the vast majority. This fact indicates convincingly: Most member countries are aware that a prestigious and influential organization such as UNESCO has no moral right to stand aloof from the urgent problems of our times, it can and must make its contribution to the process of normalizing the international climate by mobilizing public opinion for a determined struggle against the arms race and for disarmament and consolidation of peace on earth.

The organization has everything needed for this purpose: rich experience in the sphere of cooperation among countries with different social systems; a multifaceted program of activity embracing important spheres of the life of society and man; a wide range of prominent and influential scientific, cultural and information figures and organizations participating in implementing UNESCO plans and programs.

It is only necessary to clearly define the organization's tasks and to elaborate measures for implementing them which make it possible to embrace all the most important directions in its work and form a comprehensive program of struggle against the arms race and for disarmament and peace.

Guided by this desire, the Soviet Union has submitted for the present session's examination a new draft resolution concerning the disarmament problem and UNESCO's role in helping to solve it. Apart from this, the session will discuss two other Soviet drafts: "UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace and its tasks in helping to implement human rights and eliminate colonialism and racism" and "equal and mutually advantageous cooperation--an important factor in strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding between peoples." The close linkage between these documents is obvious: the conditions of peace make it possible to establish the most effective cooperation in spheres within UNESCO's competence, and, conversely, the development of such cooperation will serve the consolidation of international peace.

The lucidity and importance of just such an approach to existing problems are obvious. But this does not mean that there are not people at every session who come out again and again against the "politicization" of UNESCO, asserting that "in spirit" it should hold itself "aloof from politics" and "cannot" have "anything in common" with politics. Such statements are heard every time discussion begins on the problems of peace and security, when any representatives start exposing the shameful policy of racism and apartheid, when appeals are made for the restoration of the flouted rights of the Arab people of Palestine or the crimes of Pinochet's fascist junta are condemned. The groundlessness of the position of UNESCO "depoliticization" supporters was revealed by its director general, A.M. M'bow. In an interview for LE MONDE, replying to the attacks of inordinately zealous critics of UNESCO's activity, he stressed: "They speak of the 'politicization' of UNESCO as if the institutions in the UN system were not born as a result of the political determination to found a just and lasting peace by contributing to mankind's general progress and to strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation among all peoples. Nearly all the states which make up the United Nations are members of UNESCO.... It is quite natural that the problems which concern the world today should be responded to in UNESCO too."

In a situation when, through the fault of certain Western circles, the policy of detente is on trial, when forces gambling on stepping up the arms race and harboring plans to produce the neutron bomb are coming to life, the responsibility of all international organizations, and primarily UN organizations, increases. This applies fully to UNESCO, which has shown itself in a good light in recent years. To prevent a return to brinkmanship, to defend the gains of recent years--marked by the triumph of detente and the development of neighborly cooperation--and thereby to strengthen peace--such is the main goal facing UNESCO, facing its 20th General Conference session today.

UNESCO'S PRESTIGE 'DAMAGED' DUE TO U.S. DELEGATE'S WAR ACTIONS

LD031253 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 October 1978 publishes on page 3 a 1,400-word article by NOVOSTI observer B. Antonov under the heading "'Defender of Rights' From the Gestapo." The article states that the head of the U.S. delegation to the 20th UNESCO General Conference session in Paris is "former accomplice of the Nazis Konstantin Warvariv," and protests that the U.S. authorities were informed of his Nazi past when he visited Tbilisi a year ago. Antonov asserts that Warvariv, a Ukrainian native, "served in the Nazi Gebietskomissariat in the Hitler occupied city of Rovno" and "was more than once present at the interrogation and torture of Soviet people."

Further details are given of documents supplied to the Americans to support the allegations, and of Warvari's war activity. His appointment as a U.S. State Department employee to UNESCO is described as a "rather 'strange' interpretation of defense of human rights and implementation of the Helsinki agreements on deepening international detente." Antonov concludes: "It is hard to assess the damage which will be done to UNESCO's prestige by the participation of a former Hitlerite today in the work of the organization's 20th General Conference session."

RIGHTS COMMITTEE 'DISPLAYS SATISFACTION' WITH SOVIET REPORT

LD061513Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[K. Perevoshchikov commentary: "Positive Results"]

[Text] Geneva--On 3 November the fifth session of the Human Rights Committee completed its work. Like the previous session, it heard states' reports about their implementation of commitments voluntarily adopted in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. On the agenda were reports from the Soviet Union, the Belorussian SSR, Mauritius and Ecuador. Having presented their states' reports, the speakers provided relevant clarifications and answered questions. All the sittings were--in line with the adopted procedure--open ones.

Discussion of the Soviet Union's report showed that the committee members, like the observers at the sittings, displayed most profound interest in the new USSR Constitution and in the citizens' rights, freedoms and obligations enshrined in it. Those who participated in the sittings devoted special attention to the Constitution's provisions concerning the Communist Party's leading role, guarantees of rights, the court's educational function, the procuracy's defense of human rights, the solution of the nationalities question and much more.

Certain of the session's participants from among the representatives of Western countries had resolved to try to draw the committee into a discussion on human rights violations allegedly occurring in the Soviet Union. However, an objective analysis of Soviet legislative, economic and social measures showed the total groundlessness of these allegations. The discussion took place in a businesslike atmosphere. Many speeches indicated great satisfaction that the Soviet Union was the first of the leading powers to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and that it was the first of them to present to the committee a report on implementation of the covenant's provisions.

It is essential to note that this important document has been ratified by 52 states. However, the United States has not acceded to the covenant. The Washington administration, which accuses other countries of violating human rights, is--as we can see--itself reluctant to undertake commitments based on this covenant and to guarantee the rights recorded in it. Indeed, what could it say to the committee in justification of the racial and other discrimination practiced on a broad scale in the United States? By means of its hypocritical campaign the United States is seeking to divert the world public's attention away from scandalous instances of the suppression of human rights in the United States and to distort the situation in the socialist countries.

The states of the bourgeois world are unable to create the social, political and economic conditions which would fully guarantee genuine and very broad rights and freedoms. Such conditions have been created in the socialist countries.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD071038Y Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 7, TASS--The 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly started discussing one of the main items on the agenda--the Cyprus issue.

The world community is seriously concerned over the fact that the situation remains unsettled which is a potential threat of new conflicts. The report of the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim submitted to the discussion of the delegates reflected this concern for the destinies of the Cyprus people which is seeking establishment of a just and durable peace in Cyprus. The report emphasizes the need of the speediest and complete implementation of the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus which envisage support for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, its policy of nonalignment, withdrawal of all foreign troops and enabling the population of the island--Cyprus Greeks and Cyprus Turks--to decide their destiny by themselves.

Opening the discussion, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cyprus Nikos Rolandhis stressed that the tragedy of Cyprus is a real threat not only to political stability of Eastern Mediterranean but also threatens international peace and security as a whole. He demanded implementation of resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and urged all states to respect sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and policy of nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. In his speech, the minister confirmed topicality of the Soviet Union's proposal to convene a representative international conference on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations. He believes that its holding should make a decisive contribution to the settlement of the Cyprus problem and to provide reliable guarantees of independence and security of Cyprus.

It is pointed out in the United Nations circles that the discussion of the Cyprus issue at the present session of the General Assembly must promote peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem and must help prevent implementation of plans of imperialist forces to partition the island and turn it into NATO's military strategic bridgehead in Eastern Mediterranean.

WFTU ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'ELECTIONS' FARCE IN CHILE

LD021430Y Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, November 2, TASS--The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) called upon the international trade union movement to launch a broad campaign of solidarity with the Chilean people and expose the real intentions of the fascist junta, which staged another crude farce with trade union "elections" these days. This is nothing but another fraud of the dictatorship, says a WFTU statement issued here. The purpose of this abominable strategem, the document says, is to replace the present leadership of the working people by its placemen and thus to establish control over the working-class movement in the country. The WFTU called for the immediate restoration of democratic freedoms in Chile. The latest encroachment by the Chilean junta on the rights of the Chilean people was denounced by the international trade union committee of solidarity with the toilers and people of Chile. The results of the trade union "elections", held in an atmosphere of fascist arbitrariness, accord exclusively with the interests of the military junta, says a statement circulated by the committee here. The document calls upon all democratic and trade union organizations of the world to act in a united front against the latest manifestation of the anti-popular policy of the Chilean dictatorship.

NONALINED GROUP UPBRAIDS SOUTHERN AFRICA SITUATION

LD071024Y Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 7, TASS--An extraordinary meeting of a group of nonaligned countries was held here to discuss the situation in southern Africa.

A communique published after the meeting says that Namibia's illegal occupation by the racist South Africa regime means an act of aggression not only against the Namibian people but also against all peoples and countries of free Africa and hence, threatens international peace and security and is a defiance to the United Nations. It condemns brutal repressions of the Pretoria regime against the Namibian people and a campaign of terror against the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). The so-called "internal settlement" in Rhodesia is assessed in the communique as a false, dishonest and traitorous action aimed at the strengthening of military, economic and political might of the Smith clique and at giving certain political status to Africa puppets who participated in its signing. All these manoeuvres of the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury cannot be assessed by the international community in any other way but as direct attempt to perpetuate the colonial, racist order in southern Africa, says the communique. The group of nonaligned countries demanded that all countries maintaining economic, commercial, military and other relations with the racist regimes of southern Africa should fulfill resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council aimed at putting an end to such contacts. It came out in support of the resolution of African countries calling for use of sanctions against the South African racist regime. The group of nonaligned countries confirmed again its complete support for the just struggle of the Namibian and Zimbabwe peoples of selfdetermination and independence.

IOC PRESIDENT REGRETS THREATS TO OLYMPIC GAMES

LD032044Y Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 3, TASS--IOC President Lord Killanin expressed deep regret over the fact that certain elements want to use the Olympic games for their own ends. The International Olympic Committee believes that the games are being held for sportsmen and all sportsmen take part voluntarily. For those who want to take part in the games every condition must be created to enable their arrival and participation in the competitions. Those who do not want to, may stay away. And this refers not only to the games in Moscow, but to all other Olympic competitions as well. Lord Killanin's interview to a correspondent of the central Soviet television in London Boris Kalyagin, was telecast on the "Vremya" program. He was replying to the question "What do you think about the fresh anti-Soviet campaign raised by some rightwing circles in the West for boycotting the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow." Lord Killanin is positive that the Olympic games in the Soviet capital will be held in fine style and pass in a truly friendly atmosphere. From what he saw in Moscow, Lord Killanin said, he is confident that the Soviet Olympic organisers will do everything possible to achieve these goals.

Speaking of the preparations for the Moscow Olympiad the IOC president stated that work was proceeding very well and noted that Moscow offers great advantages compared to many other cities where Olympic games were held. It has numerous fine sports structures which are already functioning. For example, the Lenin Stadium requires but a slight modernisation for the games. The IOC president stressed that such favourable facilities for holding the games as in Moscow were perhaps never available before.

UNITED STATES

U.S. USES 'FLIMSY, PAROCHIAL' REASONS FOR ARMS IN EUROPE

LD061227Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Article by NOVOSTI political observer G. Gerasimov: "An Overseas Production"]

[Text] The U.S. decision to begin production of the "basic components" of neutron weapons is giving rise to a new wave of alarm among Europeans, since it is primarily to them that the new weapons are being offered....

Food for thought on this topic is given in a collection of articles entitled "Tactical Nuclear Weapons" European Perspectives," published this year by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

Since 1953 the United States has shipped approximately 7,200 nuclear warheads to Europe. The "Soviet military threat" was, of course, the pretext for turning Europe into a nuclear powderkeg. In the version given a quarter of a century ago it was Soviet "superiority" in numbers of divisions. The balance could only be restored by strengthening the West's defenses with nuclear weapons. The collection points out that calculating by divisions was a deliberate fraud, since it had no meaning given the differences in strength and firepower between military units.

Reasons of "economy"--this form of defense is "cheaper"--were another argument favoring introduction of nuclear weapons into Europe. Experts were soon to prove that using nuclear weapons in military operations requires more manpower.

In contrast to these two flimsy arguments, the real reasons for the appearance of Pershing and Lance missiles in Europe should be sought across the ocean. And some of the real reasons, the collection points, are purely parochial. The Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy saw in tactical nuclear weapons the possibility of "significantly expanding nuclear weapons production" and this in itself was an appealing way of "extending the Atomic Energy Committee members' activity in their electoral districts."

There was, of course, also the desire to localize war overseas, as far away as possible from American territory. Hence the very term "tactical" weapon. It is "tactical" only from the U.S. viewpoint. From the Soviet view point surface-to-surface or surface-to-air missiles deployed in Europe and capable of reaching targets on Soviet territory are a strategic threat. And from the Europeans' viewpoint it is a choice between two evils. The difference between "strategic" and "tactical" nuclear weapons is very relative, and NATO circles talk more and more about the "tactical use of nuclear weapons" rather than about "tactical nuclear weapons." They also talk about "theater nuclear weapons," that is, weapons for a given theater of military operations.

But Europe is a crowded place, and arguments about the "tactical use" of nuclear weapons against military targets alone can deceive only the naive. The employees of the Stockholm Institue warn: "Even a small exchange of strikes using tactical nuclear weapons will result in high casualties among civilian population and in tremendous destruction." In addition, a "small exchange" will develop into a general nuclear war.

It is at this moment that the American producer's following stage directions appear in the European "theater" of military operations: "Enter the neutron weapon, dressed as a handsome dwarf. It smiles affably...."

The collection points out: The assertion that limiting the destructive force lessens the danger of nuclear escalation is "not very convincing."

On the other hand, the introduction of the "mini" vogue would be "provocative and destabilizing." Following vogue, this effaces the distinction between conventional and nuclear weapons and "makes nuclear war more conceivable and more acceptable." The collection's authors see present U.S. military building trends (miniaturization of nuclear weapons, increasing accuracy and soforth) as a shift toward "waging limited nuclear war."

But this will mean hell, not defense or protection, for Europe. The conclusion reached in the fifties and sixties still remains correct today: "Thermonuclear weapons cannot protect Europe, they can only destroy it." Frank Barnaby, director of the Stockholm Institute, adds: "If a nuclear war takes place in Europe, society as we know it will cease to exist."

Where, then, lies the path of salvation? In the opinion of the Stockholm Institute specialists, the very existence of a European nuclear arsenal is a source of tension hampering improvement of East-West relations. Now that prospects exist for concluding a second SALT agreement between the United States and the USSR, "it will be in the European countries' best interests if the United States removes all thermonuclear weapons from Europe...."

As long as there are U.S. nuclear warheads--large or not so large, hydrogen or neutron--in Europe, there remains the possibility of nuclear war being waged in the European "theater"--after which no audience will be left. The Stockholm Institute's book authoritatively warns us of this once again.

REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR THRESHOLD 'HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY' FOR U.S.

LD051938Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Here is a Nikolay Turakatenko commentary on President Carter's decision to start production of main components of the neutron bomb:

Reports on neutron bombs and shells coming from Washington pose many bewildering questions about America's policy over nuclear arms control. The most recent presidential decision has come at a time when governments and public groups around the world are demanding the neutron weapon to be scrapped before it has even emerged.

Why does the United States Administration take such an arrogant attitude toward the world-wide movement against neutron death?

It's worth to recall that when last April the White House said it was deferring a final decision on whether or not to manufacture the neutron weapon, American officials and many journalists ascribed this to what they saw as Washington's desire to waive this critical choice against possible internal, more importantly, external implication.

Against this background many were hopeful at the time that in the end Washington would take notice of the wave of worldwide protests against the plan to produce a new weapon of mass annihilation, protests voiced in many American cities as well.

The recent decision to start production of the main components of the neutron weapon has dashed these hopes and all illusions that might have been associated with them. It shows that Washington has maneuvering in April amid protests coming from the public and many governments, including open expressions of anxiety and displeasure in the capitals of American allies in NATO.

Subsequent events showed that Washington had thought it necessary to maneuver to mislead public opinion, more accurately, to deceive it. Washington must have been hoping that the wave of protests would subside and the phrase neutron bomb would lose some of its ominous connotations. It would then be possible to launch a new spiral in the arms race, the neutron spiral, but not in the head-on manner as was the case in April, but gradually as in October.

Much has been said about the barbaric nature of the clean weapon, the weapon which kills only people. The outcry over plans to manufacture and deploy the neutron weapon also stems from the fact that this would mark a new generation of weapons and the advent of a neutron era.

In the view of experienced political leaders and military experts, if the plan goes ahead and the neutron weapon is deployed in NATO countries in Europe close to the borders of the Soviet Union, this would create a new situation in Europe and in relations between the two major powers, the Soviet Union and the United States. This would automatically lead to a reduced nuclear threshold with more chances of the NATO bloc using nuclear weapons.

Supporters of the neutron weapon praise it as a clean but also as a purely tactical weapon, one designed for use in a limited war theater. But clearly one cannot seriously believe that a limited tactical nuclear war wouldn't inevitably precipitate into an all-out nuclear war, evolving the use of all types of strategic weapons with its obvious implications for all nations, nuclear and nonnuclear, small and big.

As can be seen, if the neutron bomb is added to the American nuclear arsenal in Europe which already has some 7,000 warheads, this would automatically reduce the nuclear threshold. This would certainly do nothing to strengthen the security of the United States or its European allies. On the contrary, this would undermine what is already unstable security in conditions of a continued arms race. This is the reason why Washington has so far been unable to force its NATO allies to agree to the neutron weapon being deployed on their territory. Washington must face the gravest responsibility for all possible consequences of its decision to start production of the main components of the neutron bomb, a decision which represents a concrete step toward a new spiral in the arms race. This responsibility should be all the heavier, considering the Soviet Union, which incidentally is capable of developing such a weapon is pressing for immediate mutual renunciation of the neutron weapon, and for that matter, of any other new types of weapons of mass annihilation.

CORRESPONDENT CONVINCED U.S. CITIZENRY WANTS TO HALT ARMS RACE

LD061920Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Concern is growing in the United States at the galloping arms race in the country. In the current fiscal year the Pentagon is planning to spend nearly $130 billion, and next year it intends to ask Congress to increase the spending by another $10 billion. Washington correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports:

"Big part of the money goes to develop and produce more and more dangerous and barbarous weapons. Recently President Carter has signed into law a bill allocating the energy department $3 billion to manufacture mainly neutron charges. About as much will be spent on the development of cosmic weapons, laser weapons, spy satellites and the like.

"Research is to be expanded in the area of bacteriological and chemical weapons. For one thing, a new type of nerve gas is to be developed. The Pentagon is also considering various projects to set up a system of mobile strategic missiles. They are to be developed in tunnels on special submaries or to be moved from place on transport planes. A system of this kind will cost the American taxpayer $20-30 billion and it is only one of many crazy projects the Pentagon and war corporations are considering."

The arms race not only swallow enormous resources but also increases the danger of nuclear war. The U.S. news media is trying hard to convince the Americans that it is a necessary policy. It confuses and intimidates them, alleging a Soviet menace, but more and more people favor the development of relations with the USSR. The correspondent's meetings with ordinary Americans have convinced him that they want agreement with the USSR on limiting strategic arms. The latest public opinion polls show that more than 75 percent of Americans want a halt to the arms race.

U.S. MILITARY AID CONTRADICTS HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

LD022056Y Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 2, TASS--The policy of the United States, aimed at rescuing the reactionary regimes, gives the lie to the utterly false and hypocritical campaign in "defence of human rights," which has been launched by Washington, it is pointed out in today's issue of the newspaper IZVESTIYA. The newspaper points out that the United States generously supplies war materiel to such countries as Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, sends their various advisers and experts in the art of suppressing dissidents. In the past five years alone the United States sold to the countries, which are most frequently accused of violating human rights, 17,500 million dollars worth of arms, and granted them gratis aid to the sum of 1,100 million dollars.

Not so long ago the U.S. Congress approved a bill providing for 9,200 million dollars worth of "aid" to foreign countries. A considerable part of these deliveries will again be made by Washington to the dictators and puppets, the commentary notes.

American aid is not limited to this, IZVESTIYA continues. 12,732 foreign officers, including Chilean Carabinieri and agents of the DINA secret police, Nicaraguan "National Guardsmen" and South Korean "Presidential Law and Order Enforcement Forces" were trained to do short shrift with the civilian population at special educational establishments of the United States in recent years.

Washington tries to whitewash this "concern" for reactionary regimes and their repressive organs by clumsy references to the "assumed commitments", "friendly relations," and even...interests of peace", the newspaper stresses. In reality, however, the U.S. aid is dictated, primarily, by concern for strengthening American economic and strategic positions abroad, desire to stem, cost what it may, the national-liberation movements of the peoples, their struggle against oppression, for freedom and progress, IZVESTIYA concludes.

CHINA'S AIR DEFENSE TUNNELS 'WASTE OF FUNDS, MANUAL LABOR'

OW042214Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress has described China's air defense tunnels as a new "Great Wall." Speaking at the Third National People's Air Defense Conference held in Peking, Yeh Chien-ying called for still greater efforts to increase the construction of underground tunnels and other related military projects. He also added that the threat of Soviet aggression against China has become more serious, that the Soviet Union is preparing to attack China and that the danger of war continues to grow. Does Yeh Chien-ying believe all this nonsense. Perhaps he does not. Being a member of Peking's ruling body, Yeh Chien-ying should clearly know that the current tense relations with China's northern neighbor are the result of provocations by Chinese leaders, who have repeatedly dismissed all constructive Soviet proposals. In point of fact, Yeh Chien-ying and his colleagues also clearly understand that the Soviet Union has never been a threat to China. The important thing is that they have totally disregarded many facts long pointed out by foreign papers.

However, the fact is that China's digging deep tunnels can never protect the Chinese masses from nuclear bombing or even protect them from conventional heavy bombs. This is the conclusion drawn by a U.S. journalist who worked in Vietnam as a reporter on military affairs for several years and later visited China in 1975 along with a group of correspondents. He pointed out in an article published in the Los Angeles TIMES that the air defense tunnels he saw in Peking and Shanghai could not even withstand a direct hit from a two-ton bomb, and that bombs as heavy as ten tons were previously used in Indochina. [Name indistinct], a U.S. political commentator who once visited northeast China, also gave his opinion on the deep tunnels in Peking. According to him, the Peking air defense tunnels can only be used to evacuate local residents but are useless in protecting residents from bombing. All this shows that Yeh Chien-ying's so-called new Great Wall is actually a paper Great Wall.

We would also like to remind our listeners that the nonexistent myth of a Soviet threat is created on a foundation of a tremendous waste of funds and manual labor involving millions of Chinese people. No wonder more and more Chinese people have begun to understand how detrimental the road the Peking militarists have forced them to take really is.

In his speech, Yeh Chien-ying also mentioned something disturbing in the eyes of the leaders of Chungnanhai. He said: There are some people who regard digging deep tunnels as harmful to the masses. Countless facts have indicated that Peking's leaders would never openly admit that their policy has encountered opposition unless the opposing force had become very powerful. Looking at it from this angle, Yeh Chien-ying's remark is indeed very eloquent.

INDIAN PRESS REPORTS 'BOURGEOIS FACTIONALISM' IN SINKIANG

OW031047Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Oct 78 OW

[Text] The Indian paper INDIAN EXPRESS has reported that a tense situation has emerged in Sinkiang. The paper quoted Wang Feng, who recently took over as first secretary of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee, as saying that "the rumors spread among Sinkiang's 11 million soldiers and people to incite bourgeois factionalism have caused difficulties in our struggle." Wang Feng would not have been so frank if the situation was not serious. As for the "bourgeois factionalism," its meaning is quite clear in this circumstance. This label of "bourgeois factionalism" is directed at those who oppose implementing the policy to assimilate the local people of Sinkiang into Han nationality. Mao Tse-tung's successors are still actively pushing this policy.

U.S. Energy Secretary Schlesinger is currently visiting China. Based on his observations, he concluded that the Peking authorities are pushing an overt colonialist policy in Sinkiang. Not long after Schlesinger was appointed U.S. defense secretary, he visited Sinkiang in 1976 at the invitation of Chinese leaders. After returning to the United States, he told reporters that Chungnanhai's policy in this minority region was comparable to the policies of the old 19th century colonialists in Asia and Africa.

The INDIAN EXPRESS said the policy has encountered increasingly stronger opposition from the people. The Indian paper noted that documents of the Sinkiang public security conference held in early October show that the situation in Sinkiang was very serious because the conference called for heightened vigilance against saboteurs hidden among the militiamen.

SOVIET-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION PRAISED

OW031311Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 29 Oct 78 OW

[Commentary by Vasilieyev, Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association activist]

[Text] The founding of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association 21 years ago, on 29 October 1957, was warmly supported by the Soviet as well as Chinese people. Since its founding, the association has accomplished many tasks. It has introduced to the Soviet people the life, long history and abundant culture of the Chinese people, as well as their achievements in their struggle against totalitarianism both at home and abroad and their efforts to build a new life. The association has introduced to the Chinese people the Soviet people's achievements in communist construction. The association's activities have greatly contributed to promoting friendship with the Chinese people and to conducting education in internationalism among the Soviet people.

In the first few years after it was established, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association maintained close cooperation with the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, established after the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association signed an agreement of cooperation at the joint meeting of the Soviet Friendship Associations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association in 1959. This agreement has played an important role in promoting cultural exchanges between the two countries as well as in strengthening close cooperation between the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

The agreement points out that it is the basic purpose of the two friendship associations to do their best to promote and strengthen the indestructible cooperation and fraternal friendship between the two countries, and to introduce to each country's broad masses the experiences of the Soviet people in their communist construction, the experiences of the Chinese people in their socialist construction, the achievements of the Chinese and Soviet people in [words indistinct], cultural construction and in other fields, the history, art and culture of the two countries and the Chinese and Soviet peoples' achievements in their common struggle for peace.

Since the mid-1960's, due to reasons known to all, interchanges between our two countries have been markedly reduced. Contacts between the two friendship associations have actually been discontinued. However, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association has not stopped its activities. Its basic task remains to assist the Soviet people to further understand China--its culture, history and glorious tradition of revolution. The association has educated the Soviet people, based on our friendship with and our respect for the Chinese people.

Even recently the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association held many activities to celebrate important events in the history of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and to commemorate outstanding activitists in the national liberation and communist movements, world-famous activists of Chinese literature and culture and major events in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The association ceremoniously celebrated the 110th birthday of Sun Yat-sen, great son of the Chinese people and activist of the nationalist revolution; the 50th anniversary of the anti-imperialist and nationalist movement; the 50th anniversary of the Wuhan railway strike; the 50th anniversary of the Nanchang uprising; and the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; the 50th anniversary of the 1927 Canton proletarian uprising; the 50th anniversary of the Canton commune; and many other events.

The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association also held soirees to commemorate outstanding activists of the Chinese communist movement, including Li Ta-chao, Chu Chiu-pai, Peng Pai, Teng Chung-hsia, Chang Tai-lei and others. In the past few years, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association has held many activities to commemorate many outstanding activists of Chinese literature, music, arts, drama, film and other fields.

At the third plenary session of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association held in February 1977, it was decided that the association's main task should still be assisting in restoring, strengthening and promoting the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese people. It was pointed out at the meeting that the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association seeks to restore and promote contacts with the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in accordance with the agreement signed on 12 November 1959.

We, the people of the Soviet Union, have confidence in the future of Soviet-Chinese relations. The history of Soviet-Chinese relations contains many chapters of friendly and revolutionary cooperation between the two countries for peace, national liberation, social progress and socialism. The history of Soviet-Chinese relations allows for no (?distortion). Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and China serve the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese people.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO POLAND

LD061911Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text of greetings message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet nation I express cordial greetings to the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and the fraternal Polish nation on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the regaining of independence in Poland.

This significant event is inseparably connected with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The decree signed by V.I. Lenin paved the way for the reconstruction of independent Polish statehood.

In the interwar period, the antinational policy of the Polish bourgeoisie, in conflict with national interests, brought the country a catastrophe. The Soviet Union's liberation of Poland from fascist invaders and the Polish army, which fought with the USSR shoulder to shoulder, ushered in a new era in Polish history. A state of workers and peasants, a state truly free and independent, has been born on Polish soil.

During the years of popular power, as a result of gigantic social and economic transformations and the constructive work of the working people under the leadership of Polish communists, Poland has been transformed from a backward agricultural country into a state with a highly developed economy and leading scientific and cultural resources. Today the voice of the Polish People's Republic sounds with authority in the international arena, together with the other member states of the Warsaw Pact, the Polish People's Republic makes a worthy contribution to the cause of peace and international cooperation. People's Poland"s entry upon the path of socialism was marked by the further strengthening of the class solidarity of working people, of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, the soul of which is the fighting union of the CPSU and PZPR. Soviet-Polish cooperation had become an important factor in solving the varied tasks involved in creating a new society in both fraternal countries.

I am sending you, dear friends, the entire Polish nation, wishes for new great successes in the construction of a developed socialist society and in the struggle for the victory of Marxist-Leninist ideals. Signed: Leonid Brezhnev

KOSYGIN CONDOLENCES TO ROMANIA'S MANESCU ON PITESTI DISASTER

LD061431Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Romanian Prime Minister M. Manescu a telegram expressing on behalf of the Soviet Government and on his own behalf sincere sympathy in connection with the disaster at the Petrochemical combine in the city of Pitesti, which has caused loss of life, and profound condolences to relatives and friends of the victims.

ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN-SOVIET SOCIETY MARKED

AU051750Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Society for Social Relations With the Soviet Union was established in People's Albania on 5 November 1948. Later it was called the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society. It became one of Albania's mass social organizations after its liberation.

The Soviet people were aware of this society's useful work in strengthening friendly relations between our peoples. Through this society many Albanian delegations were visited the USSR, and Soviet people visited Albania, among them workers, peasants and men of science and culture.

Among other things, the magazine FRIENDSHIP [periodical of former Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society] distributed in Russian in the Soviet Union, reported on many activities of the society. The magazine published various materials concerning the successes of the Soviet people and their advanced experience in building socialism.

The initiative of Soviet weaver (Valentina Gaganova) was disseminated and supported in Albania's textile industry. Many Albanian women workers, following (Gaganova's) example, joined backward labor brigades and enabled them to reach the standard of advanced labor brigades. In 1957, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, 32 conferences were successfully held in Korce District alone to popularize the successes of the Soviet Union. They were organized by the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society. Exhibitions of Soviet books were also organized, displaying the works of Gorky, (Sholokov), (Fadeyev), (Katayev), (Tikonov) and other writers which were translated into Albanian. Also at that time, in its edition devoted to the 40th anniversary of Great October, FRIENDSHIP stressed the great influence of the ideas of the Great October on the destinies of the Albanian people and also the importance of the Soviet Union's solidarity with Albania for the successful building of socialism in the Albanian Republic.

RCP STUDIES CPSU EXPERIENCE IN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

LD061131Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP, a delegation of RCP party workers headed by A. Rogojan, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, was in the Soviet Union 25 October-1 November.

The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience on issues of leadership in concentration and specialization in agricultural production and the activity of interfarm associations.

The Romanian comrades were received by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A friendly talk took place at which V.A. Karlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Section, and (I. Myelchoyu), Romanian charge d'affaires in the USSR, were present.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR IN KIEV

AU031457Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Yesterday Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Szuros, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and (Maklai), Hungarian consul general in Kiev. In a cordial and friendly conversation satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of traditional fraternal relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the USSR and Hungary, the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. It was noted that the meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, were of great importance for further enhancing and improving Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy spoke to the Hungarian comrades about the activity performed by the Ukraine's party organizations to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, about the achievements scored by the republic's working people in socialist competitions in honor of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and about the Ukranian SSR's part in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. Comrade Szuros told how Hungarian communists and working people were implementing the program mapped out by the 11th MSZMP Congress for building a developed socialist society.

Present were Prodan, Central Committee member and assistant to the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and Merkulov, Central Committee candidate member and department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Yesterday Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received Szuros, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is now in the Ukraine's capital city, and (Maklai), Hungarian consul general in Kiev. A warm and friendly conversation was held by Kolotukha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, and Onishchenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Szuros, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and (Maklai), Hungarian consul general were received yesterday in Kiev by Vashchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman. They held a warm and friendly conversation. Present were Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator, and Onishchenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP AWARDED TO YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD022002Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was published in Moscow today, awarding Joze Smole, ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the SFRY to the USSR, the Order of Friendship of the Peoples. The decree says: For active participation in the development of all-embracing cooperation and for the consolidation of friendship between the USSR and SFRY, Joze Smole, ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the SFRY to the USSR, is awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples. The decree was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA ON CITIZENS' TRIPS

LD030324Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] An agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the conditions of reciprocal trips by citizens without the use of visas was signed at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 2 November.

USSR'S VOSS LEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO BELGIUM

LD031211Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[V. Sedykh Report: "At the Crossroads of Europe"]

[Excerpts] Brussels-Moscow--The problems of the struggle for peace, like many other burning issues, were repeatedly broached and discussed during the recent trip to Belgium by the CPSU delegation headed by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, who visited this country at the invitation of the Belgian Socialist Party [PSB] leadership. This was the latest of the visits the CPSU and the PSB have mutually and regularly been exchanging since 1972. On this occasion the Soviet delegation visited a number of other cities in addition to Brussels and Antwerp and met with various representatives of the Socialist Party--from grassroots party workers and ordinary activists to PSB leaders, well-known parliamentarians and ministers.

An interesting conversation took place with (Zh. van Eynde), member of the PSB Bureau and minister of state. Energetic and sprightly despite the weight of years, he reminded us of the main stages in the history of his party and characterized the situation in the country.

Belgium is a highly developed industrial country. However, as a result of the crisis which has gripped the capitalist states in the last few years, its economy is experiencing serious difficulties. A number of industrial sectors are suffering recession and inflation and consumer goods prices are increasing. Unemployment is causing particular concern--there are more than 300,000 totally or partially unemployed people in a population of 10 million.

The situation is exacerbated once again by the complex national problem which has repeatedly caused domestic political crises, in connection with the discussion of the question of the status of Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels. The national question has severely impacted relations inside the Socialist Party and is complicating its activity in the country.

A detailed, frank discussion of these difficult problems also took place in the PSB Federation in La Louviere, where we were received by Federation Secretary Roger (Gaye) and his comrades (Voters) workers and (Vens) and activists in the PSB section in the (Boel) plant--the country's second most important metallurgical enterprise.

During the trip the delegation met with socialists and representatives of other progressive and democratic forces. The delegation conversed at the Communist Party of Belgium [PCB] Central Committee, whose representatives told us about the working people's struggle for social progress, democratic rights and peace.

Many of our interlocutors repeatedly mentioned Belgium's membership in NATO and the Common Market. NATO's political headquarters, the staff of the NATO supreme allied commander in Europe and leading organs of the EEC and other West European organizations are located on its soil. The military expenditures of Belgium as that of the other NATO states, are constantly growing, placing an additional heavy burden on working people's shoulders.

This cannot inspire a sense of optimism and calm in Belgians whose native land, aptly called the "Crossroads of Europe," has throughout the ages been repeatedly subjected to devastating invasions and wars. [paragraph continues]

Recalling the grim years of World War II, the Belgian comrades spoke with profound gratitude of the Soviet Union's decisive role in routing fascism and liberating Europe from the Hitlerite yoke. Many of our compatriots who escaped from the Nazi concentration camps participated actively in the resistance movement in Belgium and other European countries. On the eve of the victory holiday this year a memorial was erected in Brussels, inscribed in Russian, French and Flemish: "To the Soviet citizens who died for the liberation of Belgium."

"While we look to the future, the past should remind us of the courage and self-sacrifice of those who helped us to live as free people. Soviet people sacrificed themselves on our Belgian soil." (A. Parizis), member of the "Belgium-USSR" Association Presidential Council, has written. The association's leaders received the CPSU delegation in the House of Friendship. The society's deputy president (D. Titts), the secretary general (M. Senzhe) and their colleagues noted in conversation with us that communists, socialists and representatives of other parties and movements belong to this mass organization. Despite their different political and ideological positions these people are agreed that it is necessary to strengthen cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Our interlocutors talked about the importance of the disseminating the truth about the Soviet Union, about our people's achievements and about the USSR's peace-loving policy. To this end the "Belgium-USSR" Association organized lectures, tours by Soviet artists and movie showings. The society annually acquaints Belgians with life in our country using one of the Soviet republics as an example: They have already had Uzbek, Ukrainian and Georgian festivals.

The importance of broadening ties between Belgium and the USSR was discussed during a reception for the CPSU delegation at Antwerp City Hall. (V. Geldolf), member of the PSB Bureau and secretary of the local party federation, remarked that the Antwerp seaport--one of the biggest in Europe--annually receives 1,500 Soviet ships. "We are happy to welcome the Soviet flag to our port," he said.

Our hosts talked with satisfaction about the fruitful activity of such joint-stock companies as Naphta-B, Scaldia-Volga, (Fershimeks), Belso, Rusalmaz and others which trade in Soviet goods.

The expansion of economic and trade ties is directly linked with the marked development of political relations between our countries in recent years. Signing the joint Soviet-Belgian declaration and other important documents during King Baudouin's Moscow visit in 1975 imparted fresh impetus to the activation of bilateral relations: consultations at foreign-ministry level, reciprocal visits by ministers, interparliamentary contacts and scientific, technical and cultural ties are becoming permanent features.

Considerable reserves for further broadening Belgian-Soviet ties in all spheres remain. These reserves would strengthen peace and security in Europe. This was discussed during the final meeting between the CPSU delegation and PSB Bureau in which party Cochairman A. Cools, national secretaries A. Leonard and G. Kreveld and other prominent Socialist Party figures participated.

Our delegation talked in detail about communist building in the USSR and about the activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. Communists and socialists do not agree on all present-day problems, yet we discovered a distinct common concern in connection with the attempts by reactionary circles to undermine international detente and the possibility of joint action on very important questions on whose solution the fate of universal peace and social progress depends today. Both delegations advocated accelerating actions by progressive peace-loving forces in support of practical steps to curb the arms race. [paragraph continues]

They expressed belief in the benefit of further developing cooperation among all democratic and progressive forces on a bilateral basis and within the framework of international organizations and movements for the sake of peace and social progress. Both sides stated their desire for more comprehensive expansion of mutually advantageous ties between the USSR and Belgium and strengthening trust and friendly relations between the Belgian and Soviet peoples.

....In bidding farewell to our hospitable hosts we wholeheartedly wished the conscientious Belgian people happiness and prosperity and hoped that their land would never again experience the upheavals of war recorded on the map in the ancient Antwerp City Hall.

COMMENTATOR WARNS UK OF DANGERS FROM ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD062140Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Coming up now is "Glance At The British Scene". Today it is by Igor Tsurin and he comments on the visit to Britain of a top government Chinese delegation.

The delegation to London is headed by Wang Chen, a deputy premier. It is hoped that this will be more of a working visit than previous ones by Chinese dignitaries and that it will produce tangible results in the form of an expansion of trade. That may be, but it is worth recalling that the man arriving in London is the first to have expressed a Chinese interest in buying Harrier fighter planes. Many months gave passed since then but the phrase dropped by Wang Chen in Peking at the time, and at first dismissed as unrealistic, appears to be acquiring meaning. Military experts from China attended the Farnsborough air show and another military delegation turned up in Britain last month. Finally, the conservative press and leading Tories are in every way pressing the government to go ahead with the deal.

The attitude of the British press in the matter cannot but evoke considerable surprise. Although Peking makes no secret of its intention of deploying the Harriers on the Soviet border, the sale of the fighters to China is justified by the British press by means of distinctly peculiar arguments. It is argued in London that a great deal can still be done to upgrade China's combat readiness before a dangerous threshold is reached. Roughly speaking, these Tory arguments remind me of the ill-fated arguments of Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax round about 1937, writes Igor Tsurin. In those days, as you may remember, hostility toward the Soviet Union led the British Tories and business circles to encourage Hitler in the hope that he would strike eastwards. Germany's strength was in every way belittled and Berlin, too, was lavish in admissions of its own weakness.

Of course, it is difficult to draw a direct parallel between Munich and a possible arms deal with China. None the less, it is worth remembering that the Peking leaders take every opportunity to speak of the inevitability of a third world war [word indistinct] to everyone to arm and that they are doing everything in their power to provoke an East-West head-on collision. To take one key problem, to make believe that the dangerous threshold is still far off and to supply them with arms means to contribute to Peking's campaign to whip up international tension.

The British foreign secretary, David Owen, in his exchange of speeches with his Chinese counterpart, in London, hastened to dissociate himself from Huang Hua's attacks on the relaxation of tension. Such political realism can only be welcomed. But participation in arming China would scarcely fit in with such a course. Nor is it only a question of a possible unfriendly act toward the Soviet Union. The fact is that the profits anticipated in deals with China, specifically arms deals, may prove elusive and may indeed turn into huge losses.

Yes, today Peking is weak and its chief weapon is demagogy, but once it has armed with Western help it may tomorrow start voicing its claim to areas where there is substantial Western interest, (?for instance), in Southeast Asia and (?the Middle East).

The financial aspects of trade with China also have to be considered. Chinese exports cannot pay for the import of a vast amount of industrial goods, grain and complete plants. Consequently the deals can only be based on credits and repayment. But the Japanese, who were the first to clutch at Chinese orders are already sounding the alarm: How is Peking going to pay for the deals? All this seems to be worth consideration by those who count on selling China carriers and other military hardware.

PRAVDA'S MIKHAYLOV ON 'IMMENSE' COST TO FRG OF AWACS SYSTEM

LD061141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov Report: "AWACS Roars Into The Air"]

[Text] Bonn, 1 November--An announcement has been made here on the FRG Government's decision to take part in acquiring an offspring of American military corporations, AWACS--Advance Warning And Control System. The nucleus of this system, which as Washington asserts, the European NATO partners cannot do without, is the "most expensive aircraft in the history of aircraft building." It costs DM340 million.

AWACS is not only an electronic espionage system but also a system for controlling aerial warfare. This conclusion is confirmed by a television film on special military exercises held in the United States to test AWACS' effectiveness. Filled to capacity with computer technology, its aircraft "process" all the data on the enemy, give orders to aviation and missile facilities linked with them, follow the progress of the battle and correct the "lead" of their aircraft and missile installations.

The European version of the "command center in the sky," as christened by the FRG, will consist of 18 aircraft costing DM6.12 billion, including initial costs and running costs. In the next 10 years this system will engorge an immense sum--DM14.12 billion.

Also gaining prominence are the calculations of both U.S. and FRG military concerns on obtaining new superprofits. West German concerns have the opportunity to participate in supplying equipment for this system.

The decision to appropriate billions of marks for AWACS, as is being observed here, does not increase the country's security, but stimulates the military concerns' appetites.

HAIG 'FANTASIES' ON SOVIET BASES, THREAT DERIDED

LD041314Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1102 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 November--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: When General Haig, the NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, is given the opportunity for a speech, he without fail links it to the mythical "Soviet threat". His speech on Friday at the American International Club dinner in Geneva was no exception, but the general's fantasies were even more raving than ever.

According to Haig there is already no place left on earth where there are no Soviet bases; They exist, the general says intimidatingly, even in Afghanistan and the Near East, even in Africa. These regions are not named by chance.

Of course, there are no such Soviet bases there, but the general would very much like people to believe that they existed.

Haig clearly does not find to his liking the changes going on in Afghanistan where the people have taken power into their own hands and are liquidating the centuries-old heritage of feudalism. They are building with the support of friendly countries and peoples, including the Soviet Union, a new life. In order to throw a shadow on to this cooperation, Haig is making up fairy tales of Soviet bases.

As far as the Near East is concerned, the NATO bloc is striving to lay its hands on this region, under the pretext of "defending the oil routes" to Europe, America and even Japan. And here, in order to disguise his appetite, Haig is inventing "Soviet bases".

If we now discuss Africa, there the West is striving to bolster its economic penetration of the continent by military penetration. The Western countries are giving economic and military help to the racist regimes in the south of Africa, and are attempting to create a military bridgehead for NATO forces almost in the very heart of Africa. They are actively working out plans for the formation of military blocs in the South Atlantic, Red Sea and others. They cover up their aggressive intentions by expatiating about "a concern" for the African peoples. And in order to be even more convincing Haig is disseminating the myth of the "Soviet threat" and the "Soviet bases".

Eastern wisdom declares: If a man has told people something once--they believe him. If he repeats it--people begin to doubt him. If he says it for a third time, people know that he is lying.

General Haig is repeating the one and the same thing for the nth time.

KOSYGIN CONGRATULATES ULLSTEN ON APPOINTMENT

LD061437Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Ola Ullsten a telegram congratulating him on his appointment as Swedish prime minister.

In reply Ola Ullsten expressed cordial gratitude.

The hope was expressed that neighborly and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Sweden will gain strength in the interests of the two peoples and serve the consolidation of peace and international security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARAB SUMMIT MEETING IN BAGHDAD

Communique Issued

LD061356Y Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 6, TASS--(TASS special correspondent) The meeting of heads of Arab states and government in Baghdad has closed. Iraqi Foreign Minister S. Hammadi read out at a press conference the text of the communique on the results of the meeting.

The meeting, says the document, has been full success, and it will be of great significance for preventing the threats which have emerged as a result of the actions by the Egyptian Government.

The heads of state and government have reaffirmed that the Palestinian problem is a decisive one for the destinies of the Arab nation and that all the Arab countries must give all-round aid to the Palestinian people. Joint struggle for the restoration of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and return of the occupied Arab territories is described in the communique as a "common national responsibility".

The participants in the meeting have reaffirmed the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine in its struggle for its national rights. They pledged to contribute to the preservation of the national unity of the Palestinians and not to interfere in their internal affairs.

The participants in the Baghdad forum reaffirm their adherence to the decisions of the preceding Arab summits and reject any "settlement" of the Palestinian problem running counter to these decisions.

The Baghdad meeting, the document points out, has discussed the accords signed by the Egyptian Government at Camp David and maintains that they are detrimental to the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation as a whole. The meeting, the communique points out, has decided to reject these accords and everything that is connected with them.

The participants in the meeting have reiterated their call to the Egyptian Government that it does not sign its treaties with Israel. They have reaffirmed the necessity of coordination and unity of actions by the Arab states after Egypt has abandoned the Arab ranks.

A just peace in the Middle East, the document stresses, is possible only on the basis of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab Jerusalem, ensuring the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and creating an independent Palestinian state.

The meeting welcomed the Charter of Joint National Actions signed between Syria and Iraq and assessed it as an important achievement on the way of strengthening Arab solidarity.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat held a press conference today. He described the Baghdad summit as a successful one and stressed that its results were remarkable.

The Baghdad meeting means for the PLO and the Arab Palestinian people an answer to the Camp David collusion, to the attempts at crudely violating the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Summing up the results of his visit to Moscow, the PLO leader said that the "discussion of various problems of Middle East settlement in the Soviet Union, which is a true friend of the Palestinians, was successful and fruitful". Fraternal revolutionary relations of unity in the common struggle have taken shape between the Palestinian people and the peoples of the USSR, 'Arafat said.

He described the Palestinian-Soviet relations as firm ones and having deep roots. We, he said, are interested in broadening and deepening them. And our comrades in the USSR also expressed interest in it.

Commentary on Outcome of Summit

LD061610Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "A Final Blow to Imperialist Intentions"]

[Text] The 4-day Arab summit conference has ended in Baghdad. The leaders of 20 Arab countries and the PLO discussed the measures to be taken to deal with the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. It is no secret that some of the Arab delegates were under the illusion that there was still time to force As-Sadat to abandon his plan to sign the separate peace treaty with Israel.

But the 3 hours that the Baghdad conference delegation spent in Cairo--the delegation led by Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss--has done away with all these illusions. For As-Sadat has humiliatingly rejected the wish of the delegation to meet with him, and went so far as to refuse to let any other Egyptian official to meet with it.

Thus the truth about the anti-Arab stand taken by the current Egyptian leadership becomes clear.

Though the documents of the Baghdad conference have not yet been announced, the failure of Dr al-Huss' visit to Cairo seems to have left its mark on the delegates' stands. The news agencies have reported growing demands in the latter stages of the conference for political and economic sanctions against Egypt and for the transfer of the Arab League's headquarters from Cairo--measures advocated from the start by the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and the PLO.

In his speech at the concluding session, Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr pointed out that the conference has made a great contribution toward bolstering Arab unity--an opinion that is confirmed by the conference's general agreement, as reported by the agencies, on the the basic issues, the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David accords, and the means needed to settle the conflict in the Middle East.

The Arab leaders condemned the Camp David resolutions and reaffirmed their support for the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They noted the need for complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

Such a unified stand by the Arab countries constitutes a final blow to imperialist designs, which are aimed at dissolving Arab unity and using political and economic pressure to force the other parties to the Middle East conflict to join the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks on conditions reached at Camp David, which are humiliating to the Arabs.

It can be said in full confidence that this was a major, positive result of the Baghdad summit conference. The other major, positive result of the Baghdad conference lies in the bolstering of the eastern front of the confrontation countries.

During the preparations for the Baghdad summit conference, Syrian-Iraqi relations were settled and a Joint National Action Charter was concluded.

In recent days in Baghdad, meetings have been held among Yasir 'Arafat, King Husayn and Saddam Husayn, during which measures aimed at settling relations between Iraq and the Palestinians and between Jordan and the Palestinians were coordinated.

All these facts make it possible to say in complete confidence that the Baghdad conference has succeeded in achieving its objectives and has made an important contribution to the Arab struggle against imperialist designs, which aim at imposing a capitulationist settlement on the Arabs, and for the sake of the establishment of a just, durable peace in the Middle East.

Arab World Approves of Summit

LD061826Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Report by Beirut correspondent Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] The results of the Baghdad conference have been met with great approval in the Arab world. Attention is particularly drawn here to the fact that all the participants in the all-Arab meeting rejected the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement worked out at Camp David under the direct aegis of the United States. At the PLO headquarters, I was told today that the PLO sees the results of the forum as extremely positive. In this connection, the Palestinians attach great significance to the fact that the conference confirmed with new force its support for the Arab people's struggle to liquidate the aftermath of Israeli aggression, and first and foremost for the Palestine resistance movement in its struggle for the recognition of the lawful, national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up their own independent state.

In the unanimous opinion of Arab observers, the Baghdad conference will undoubtedly serve the consolidation of Arab unity in the face of the new dangerous plot of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT ON ORIGINS OF IRAN DISTURBANCES

LD061641Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov article: "Iran: Days of Tension"]

[Text] Tehran--Along Khafiz Prospect, one of Tehran's liveliest throughfares, there is an unceasing flow of cars and pedestrians. The air, heavy with the smell of gasoline, unexpectedly resounds with the penetrating wail of sirens. Immediately the traffic subsides and people press themselves against the wall of houses. A line of armored carriers moves quickly along toward the market square. A flight of military helicopters sweeps past over the rooftops.

The next day the newspapers report the suppression of the latest antigovernment demonstration. There are dead and wounded among the demonstrators.

Not a day goes by without strikes, demonstrations and rallies. Iran's biggest oil refinery in Abadan is not operating, nor is the oil seaport on Khark Island. A demonstration has been organized by students at Tehran University. International and domestic flights by the Iranian airline has been stopped.

There has been unrest in Iran for nearly a year now. Impetus was given to the mass disturbances by events last January in Qum, a major religious center, when prices for a series of articles and for accomodation and water tariffs were raised. Stirred up by the preaching of the Mullahs, tens of thousands of people went into the streets. This demonstration took place during the 16th anniversary of the adoption of the land reform law, which substantially affected the interests of the major priesthood. They wanted to use the broad masses' dissatisfaction for their own purposes. But events took on a different character. The priests' slogans, the newspaper AYANDEGAN notes, have been overwhelmed by the demands by millions of people to implement long-pressing socioeconomic and political reforms, including ending arrests of opposition figures and releasing political prisoners.

The authorities dealt harshly with the participants in the Qum demonstrations. Several hundreds of people were imprisoned. Official propaganda even tried to interpret the disorder as the intrigues of "communists" and "Islamic Marxists." However, the flame of the people's uprising did not die down, but flared up. Throughout the spring and summer, they broke out repeatedly in Esfahan, Tabriz and Abadan, embracing some 20 cities. Security forces and police were incapable of coping with the mass demonstrations.

Under these conditions the government headed by J. Amuzegar was forced to resign. It was replaced by a Cabinet of Ministers headed by Sharif-Emami, who tried to normalize the situation in the country and make contact with the opposition. The priesthood was promised that its complaints would be examined; the populace that its complaints would be examined, that certain reforms would be implemented and that the activities of bourgeois opposition forces legalized. A return to the Moslem calendar was announced. Several higher officials who had compromised themselves with corruption and various kinds of official abuses were put on trial.

During the further development of events, the Rastakhiz, the only official political organization created by the authorities in 1974 as one of the regime's mainstays, disintegrated. Thousands of ordinary members left the organization. Finally the party ceased to exist.

Various kinds of political organizations and bourgeois-reformist groups are now appearing in the political arena. One of the most influential among them is the National Front headed by K. Sanjabi. In the past the National Front played a large role in the struggle against the colonialism and for the nationalization of Iranian oil.

The legalization of these groups is regarded as a concession by the authorities to the opposition. But these measures have not dissipated the people's dissatisfaction which is now being manifested in new mass demonstrations that are being joined by increasingly broad strata of Iranian society. Like its predecessors, Sharif-Emami's government resorted to extreme methods: martial law was declared in Tehran and 11 other major cities. The 350,000-strong army, which includes a large group of U.S. military advisers, is now acting, in the opinion of observers, as the mainstay of the regime.

Foreign journalists and witnesses of the bloody reprisal carried out Friday 6 October on Zhaleh Square told me that on that day soldiers fired on the demonstrators at pointblank range. On 16 October, a day of mourning for the victims of the bloody Friday was held throughout Iran.

In many cities, enterprises, institutions and educational establishments were closed in mourning and factory sirens sounded in alarm. The Tehran soldiers again opened fire on the demonstrators.

In response to these actions a wave of protest swept the country and workers and employees of the mining and oil industry, transportation, communications and municipal services staged general strikes. Students and teachers at Tehran University and many of the country's educational establishments halted classes. The country demanded strict punishments for the organizers of the shootings, the release of political prisoners and the repeal of martial law. It is over 20 years since Iran has known such heated political struggle.

Analyzing the situation in the country, some Western commentators are inclined to see the cause of the mass disturbances only in the clash of interests between the religious opposition, which enjoys great influence, and the ruling secular elite. But that is a superficial view. The Tehran newspapers are publishing many specific and persuasive articles revealing that the roots of the political crisis lie in the serious economic and social difficulties Iran is experiencing. For many years the solution of urgent socioeconomic problems in the country has been ignored.

As the Tehran JOURNAL notes, inflation has been in excess of 30 percent a year. Wages for the majority of the working population have remained at their former level, despite sharp increases in prices. Rents and payments for municipal services swallow up to 50 percent of the family budget of workers and employees. The enormous military expenditure has become a heavy burden for the country. Even according to official figures it exceeds 20 percent of the state budget, the Tehran ECONOMIST notes.

Speaking in the Majlis (parliament) Deputy Muhsen Pazeshkpur stated that the fallacious policy of the authorities, which fails to take into account Iran's real conditions and specific features, has led to the failure of economic and social programs despite the enormous opportunities provided by oil exports. All this has been aggravated by the illegal actions by the secret security service--SAVAK--by unprecedented corruption, and by the rise in the cost of living, which ultimately merged into mass antigovernmental demonstrations.

... I rush to the main post office to send my story to the newspaper. The street leading to the actual building is covered by a reinforced detachment of soldiers and police. Passing in front of the post office is a demonstration of Tehran inhabitants demanding the repeal of martial law, the release of political prisoners and an end to repressions.

PROTESTS CONTINUE TO SWEEP THROUGH IRANIAN CITIES

LD061450Y Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 6, TASS--A powerful wave of protest demonstrations condemning the massacre of students and schoolchildren near Tehran University has swept many Iranian cities. Anti-government actions took place in Isfahan, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Abadan and other cities. Business has been suspended in Qum and Mashad.

Big demonstrations of students, schoolchildren and other sections of the population were held in the capital. Meetings and strikes were held at many ministries and government institutions. As the newspaper KAYHAN writes, in the course of a demonstration at the Health Ministry, Iranian employees drove out from work 34 American computer experts.

More than 2,000 clerks of the Central Bank of Iran, employees of the Ministries of Trade, Economy and Finance, went on strike. At their meeting, the bank clerks demanded the lifting of martial law, an end to interference of the army and police in the affairs of universities and release of all political prisoners.

Radio Tehran has broadcast a new appeal by the head of the military administration of Tehran and its suburbs, General of the Army Oweissi, to the population saying that from now on the military administration will take the strictest measures for maintaining order in keeping with the martial law.

A direct consequence of yesterday's events in Iran was the resignation of the whole Cabinet of Prime Minister Sharif-Emami. The resignation has been accepted by the shah, who instructed the chief of the General Staff, General Gholamreza Azhari, to form a new Cabinet.

Heavy tanks have appeared in the streets of the Iranian capital today. Heavy machine-gun fire could be heard in the southern areas of the city. Bursts of machinegun fire could also be heard from the area of Tehran University. Mobile army units are preventing mass demonstrations.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1635 GMT on 6 November reports that "the composition of a new Iranian Cabinet, formed by the chief of staff of the supreme commander of the armed forces, General Gholamreza Azhari, has been announced here. The Iranian radio reports that only three of the newly appointed ten ministers are civilians, including the foreign minister, A. Afshar-Qasemlu. The war minister, General of the Army R. 'Azimi, and Minister of the Interior A. Qarabaghi retained their posts. Five ministerial portfolios have been distributed among the top officers of Iran's Army and Navy. General Gholam Ali Oveysi, the commander of the land forces, has been appointed minister of labour and social affairs. Other ministers are also headed by generals of the Iranian Army. Appointments to other posts in the Iranian Cabinet, numbering more than 20, have not yet been announced."]

IZVESTIYA RECALLS 50 YEARS OF SOVIET-YEMENI TIES

LD061023Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V. Borisov article: "Traveling the Path of Independence"]

[Excerpt] Yemen's path to national independence was difficult and long. For many centuries, the Yemeni people waged a persistent struggle against foreign conquerors and resolutely opposed the split imposed on the country by the British colonialists. The formation of an independent North Yemen in the twenties took place in a situation of constant colonialist intrigues by the imperialist powers in the Arabian Peninsula. Under these conditions, the governments of Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen established contacts with the young Soviet state, seeing it as their natural ally that proclaimed the principles of equality, respect for large and small states, noninterference in one another's internal affairs and a readiness to help them in their struggle for independence. And these were not rhetorical statements. This was a principled policy line stemming from the program directives of Lenin's party and the very nature of the first socialist state of workers and peasants. Guided by these principles, the Soviet Union actively supported the liberation movement of the people of the Arab east and persistently voiced its desire to see them in the ranks of sovereign and equal nations.

The 1 November 1978 signing of the Soviet-Yemeni friendship and trade treaty--the first equal treaty between an Arab state and a great power--was an important page in the annals of Soviet-Arab relations. Diplomatic relations were established at the same time. In concluding this treaty the Yemeni side rated highly the "sympathy and fine feelings the USSR Government entertains for the Yemeni state and its people and also for the other peoples of the East." The signing of the Soviet-Yemeni treaty played a great role in strengthening Yemen's sovereignty and helped insure that the imperialist powers were never able to implement their expansionist schemes in North Yemen. The Soviet policy of friendship and support strengthened the positions of Yemen and other Arab countries and imparted new impetus to their struggle for national independence.

Soviet-Yemeni relations have undergone still broader development since the 26 September 1962 revolution, which proclaimed the creation of the Yemen Arab Republic. The Soviet Union gave the young republic comprehensive assistance in eliminating its economic, social and cultural backwardness and in defending the revolution's gains against the onslaughts of imperialist forces and local reaction. A large sea port in Al-Hudaydah, the Ta'izz-Al-Hudaydah highway and a number of other projects have been constructed with the USSR's technical assistance. The Yemeni people have been given a hospital and three schools. Yemeni students study and obtain practical training in Soviet VUZES and enterprises. The Soviet Union's noble aid and support has evoked a warm response in Yemeni hearts. "Sadiq" (friend), they say when they address Soviet people in Yemen. And this is no accident. It is an expression of long-standing sympathies and profound gratitude to our country.

On the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, Soviet people wish the people of the Yemen Arab Republic success on the path of progress and the further development of the friendly relations between our countries.

Gromyko Greetings to YAR Counterpart

LD071109Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--In connection with the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Yemeni friendship treaty and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic A.A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, and 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid al-Asnaj, Yemen Arab Republic foreign minister, exchanged congratulatory telegrams.

In their telegrams, the ministers expressed the hope that the friendly cooperation of the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic will be further developed for the benefit of both peoples and in the interests of peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

SOLOMENTSEV, NOVIKOV ATTEND ALGERIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD061541Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Abdelkrim Benmahmoud, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 2 November to mark the national festival of the 24th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

The reception was attended by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; I. Ye, Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supremem Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

APPEAL SAYS BIRTH OF GREEK CP ACCELERATED BY GREAT OCTOBER

LD050034Y Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Athens, November 4, TASS--The Greek progressive public is getting ready to observe broadly the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Greece.

The birth of the Communist Party of Greece, it is pointed out in the appeal issued by the party's Central Committee, was accelerated by the Great October Socialist Revolution. In its activities the Communist Party has always been the mouthpiece of the interests of the working class and all the working people, resolute champion of peace and democracy, fighter against imperialist interference.

After the attack of fascist Italy on the country and during the years of Hitlerite occupation the Communist Party joined the front ranks of resistance fighters.

Britain's armed intervention in December 1944 and numerical superiority of the reactionary forces created an exceptional difficult situation in the country. However, British imperialism, nor the local reaction, despite their victories, could strangle the people's democratic movement, which was a righteous anti-imperialist movement and, therefore, will remain as a bright page in the history of the Greek people's struggle for national independence and social progress.

In the conditions of the military junta's dictatorship, the Communist Party of Greece continued to fight actively for democracy. In this struggle the Greek people were greatly helped by the solidarity and support of the socialist countries, the international communist movement, international public opinion.

At the present time the Communist Party, guided by the decisions of its tenth congress, attaches particular importance to work amidst the popular masses, is waging an irreconcilable struggle against rightwing reformism, for the unity of the trade union movement.

Throughout all its heroic history, the Communist Party was loyal to Marxism-Leninism, fought implacably against bourgeois ideology, all forms of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism.

The Communist Party of Greece, being as it is a revolutionary party of a new type, comes out for the purity of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the appeal says. The party has fought against extremism, liquidationism, has opposed and opposes Trotskiyite, Maoist and chiefly left-extremist organizations, whose activities are objectively of an anti-revolutionary character. From the first days of its formation, the Communist Party of Greece made proletarian internationalism the basis of its existence and activities. It has always been and is solidary with the international communist movement, with the socialist community and its main force, the Soviet Union, supported and supports the liberation struggle of the peoples.

The Communist Party of Greece urges all democrats and peace champions to campaign even more resolutely against the "cold war" atmosphere and the arms race, which are being fanned up by the forces of reaction and NATO, against the neutron bomb, against military-political cooperation of the Chinese leadership with U.S. imperialism, which is dangerous for all the world, for peace throughout the world.

FRELIMO DELEGATION ENDS WEEK-LONG VISIT TO USSR

LD061347Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "FRELIMO Delegation's Stay in USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of ideological workers of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] party headed by J. Rebelo, member of the Permanent Political Committee (Politburo), Central Committee secretary for ideological questions, and minister of information of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was in the USSR from 24 through 30 October.

The Mozambique comrades studied the CPSU's experience in training ideological cadres and organizing propaganda and mass political work among the working people. They were received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda department and visited the Ukrainian SSR, where they familiarized themselves with party organizations' activity in the ideological education of the working people in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The delegation members rated highly the CPSU's experience in ideological work and stressed its importance for the FRELIMO party in the process of revolutionary transformations in Mozambique.

SWAPO DENOUNCES WESTERN POWERS' NAMIBIA PLAN

LD071006Y Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, November 7, TASS--Correspondent B. Bunting reports:

The Pretoria "agreement" between the five Western powers and South Africa shows that the West is more concerned with its economic stakes in Namibia than with the attainment of independence and social justice for the Namibian people, says a statement issued here by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

"South Africa is going ahead with the imposition of a Turnhalle puppet regime and the five Western powers are collaborating in this plot," says the statement.

"We are not impressed by convenient phrases such as the one that the five will regard the Turnhalle in December as null and void. This is just a gimmick intended to hoodwink public opinion. We know that after the sham elections, the Western powers will call upon the world to accept that they will call a reality of a so-called government which will obviously be formed in Windhoek after December".

The statement says that whether or not the Western powers veto the imposition of sanctions, "The Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO will continue with the armed struggle until final victory."

ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTRY FEARS S. AFRICAN INVASION THREAT

LD071324Y Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 7, TASS--The South African racists are preparing a new major aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. This is said in a statement by the Ministry of Defence of the People's Republic of Angola broadcast today over the Angolan national radio.

Under the pretext of "neutralising" the just liberation struggle of SWAPO patriots, the statement stresses, the fascist authorities in Pretoria have drawn up a plan of attacking various parts of Angola. The plan provides for the destruction of major economic facilities and for destabilising the country's economy.

Not only towns in southern Angola but also Luanda are under direct threat of enemy attack, the Defence Ministry announced. In recent weeks South African aviation is continuously violating Angola's air space and making reconnaissance flights over Angolan territory.

The Defence Ministry called on all the working people of Angola, on the soldiers, sergeants and officers of FAPLA to immediately mobilise all of the country's forces and resources to administer a resolute rebuff to the South African aggressors, to protect the Angolan people's revolutionary gains.

On order of the commander-in-chief of the republic's armed forces, chairman of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Neto a state of emergency and a curfew have been declared in all parts of the country threatened by a new armed intervention by South African racists.

UGANDA-TANZANIA BORDER SITUATION REPORTEDLY 'DETERIORATED'

LD011352Y Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, November 1, TASS--According to reports reaching here, the situation on the border between Uganda and Tanzania has deteriorated. It follows from these reports that armed clashes between army units of the two countries are taking place and aircraft are participating in the hostilities.

The Kenyan Government has offered its good offices with the aim of attaining a normalisation of the situation on the border between Tanzania and Uganda.

ZAPU REJECTS BRITISH MEDICAL AID FOR RAID VICTIMS

LD071340Y Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, November 7, TASS--The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has rejected the medical assistance offered by the British Government to Rhodesian refugees who suffered during a recent bandit raid by the Smith regime on their camp in Zambia. About 350 civilians were killed and several hundred wounded as a result of that bloody raid.

The British Government is giving extensive military and economic assistance to the Smith regime, says a statement published here by the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). It bears full responsibility for the killings and acts of genocide perpetrated by the Rhodesian racists against the Zimbabwe people. Taking all this into consideration, the statement stresses, the Patriotic Front has decided not to accept the medical assistance offered by the British Government to the victims of the Rhodesian regime.

GUINEA-BISSAU OFFICIAL PRAISES TIES WITH USSR

LD031251Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Bissau, 28 October, TASS--The visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) will help further strengthen the relations of friendship and solidarity with the CPSU which developed at the time of the party's struggle against the colonialist yoke, Jose Araujo, member of the PAIGC High Council for the Struggle and secretary of the Executive Committee, has stated. He headed the PAIGC delegation now returned from a trip to the USSR.

J. Araujo emphasized that the Soviet Union gave the people of the Republic of Guinea-Bsssau decisive help in achieving victory over the colonialists and winning independence.

He expressed satisfaction with cooperation between the CPSU and the PAIGC and pointed out that the warm and cordial welcome given to the delegation in the USSR is a further manifestation of the feelings of fraternity and friendship linking the Soviet and Guinean peoples.

TANZANIA PLEASED WITH CUBA'S 'IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION'

LD061412Y Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, November 6, TASS--Cuba's example shows how a small developing country equipped with progressive ideology can successfully cope with the tasks of strengthening its independence and struggle against imperialism, said Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa addressing a dinner in honour of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who is currently on an official visit here.

During the last 20 years Cuba, together with the peoples of Africa, has been fighting against imperialism, colonialism, racialism and apartheid. We ardently thank the heroic Cuban people for the permanent and all-round support for the liberation struggle in our continent, Minister Mkapa said.

He highly evaluated Cuba's assistance to Tanzania in tis social and economic transformations. The Cuban physicians, farming experts and teachers are making an important contribution to our country's development Benjamin Mkapa pointed out. "Cuba is a developing country, and does not have such natural resources as, for example, oil. But it is equipped with its own programme of development and proceeding from its revolutionary principles, the Cubans are generously sharing their experience with other people. We welcome this aid," he stressed.

In his return address, Isidoro Malmierca said that his country will further support in Africa the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

TENG HSIAO-PING ARRIVES IN THAILAND 5 NOVEMBER

LD060019Y Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vice Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Teng Hsiao-ping arrived in Bangkok today. He heads a 14-man delegation. Thailand is the first country included in his tour. He will also visit Malaysia and Singapore. All three are members of ASEAN. Peking leaders want to use the association for economic expansion in the region.

The Japanese newspaper Tokyo SHIMBUN wrote on the eve of the visit that the countries of Southeast Asia take a cautious attitude to Teng Hsiao-ping's trip, especially after the signing of the Japano-Chinese treaty. Apprehension is expressed that closer links between China and Japan could pose a danger to the security of the peoples in the area.

At the same time another delegation from Peking arrived in Phnom Penh. It is led by Assistant Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Wang Tung-hsing and Deputy Prime Minister Yu Chiu-li. It will conduct talks on extending assistance to the Kampuchean regime, including military assistance.

PRC POLICIES TOWARD THAILAND INCONSISTENT

LD032238Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] At one of Bangkok's best hotels, preparations are drawing to a close for the reception of a high guest from China, Teng Hsiao-ping. The Thai capital attaches particular attention to the visit of such a representative guest. Hopes are raised that the talks will help Chinese-Thai relations. One of the issues that has been mentioned but remains unsolved because of the evasive stand of the Chinese side is the support given by Peking to the rebellious groupings of Maoist orientation, conducting subversive activities against the Thai Government. The rebels are equipped with arms and ammunition of Chinese manufacture and with literature hailing Maoist ideas. These acts of direct interference by Peking in the internal affairs of Thailand are incompatible with assurances of unchanging friendship made during the Thai prime minister's stay in the Chinese capital. These assurances were reiterated by Teng Hsiao-ping when he received Thai newsmen in connection with his visit to Bangkok. But he and other top-ranking Chinese officials have their own logic. It is nothing to them to try to combine opposite concepts. The day after Teng Hsaio-ping left Burma last January, Peking gave its backing to insurgents operating in the northeast of the country. Almost the same happened after the end of Li Hsien-nien's visit to the Philippines, where the Maoists support the so-called New Popular Army.

"Undoubtedly this is not a mere coincidence. There is a clear tendency of direct connection between the diplomatic acts of Peking's leaders and growing subversive activities of rebels in this or that country. Commenting on the events in Burma we have just mentioned, Asian observers labeled the support of insurgents as Peking's revenge for refusing to make concessions." The demand for certain concessions finally boils down to China's desire to place everyone under its influence.

"Peking's growing diplomatic activities are apparently not a sign of positive changes in its foreign policy. Mao's followers keep to the same course of expansion, so dangerous for neighboring countries."

INDOCHINA

USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY 'MAJOR EVENT'

LD041025Y Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 4, TASS--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes: A new glorious page has been inscribed in the history of the fraternal relations between the Communist parties of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, between the peoples of the two countries. A Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed as a result of the Soviet-Vietnamese talks held during the visit to Moscow of the Vietnamese party and government delegation.

This document of historic significance is called upon in the first place to serve the interests of peaceful constructive labour of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, the interests of socialist and communist construction in their countries, the interests of ensuring a steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the peoples of the two countries. It will serve towards a further strengthening of indestructible friendship and fraternal mutual aid between the peoples of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and will make them even stronger in all fields of social life.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation undoubtedly meets the interests of further consolidation of the fraternal relations, unity and solidarity between the socialist countries, the interests of consolidating their international positions.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam have reaffirmed their determination to continue acting in the international arena for consolidation of peace in Asia and the whole world, for fair and equitable international relations, to exert efforts for defending international peace and security of the peoples, for the final eradication of aggression and predatory wars for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The treaty does not impose upon anybody alien will and does not affect the interests of any third country. Meanwhile, in the treaty it is most clearly stated that if one of the parties is subjected to attack or a threat of attack, the contracting parties will immediately carry out mutual consultations with a view to eliminate such a threat and take appropriate effective measures for safeguarding peace and security of their countries.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, as is justly pointed out in numerous commentaries, has been a logical follow up to the fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations, which formed and strengthened both during the difficult years of the heroic struggle by the Vietnamese people against the imperialist aggression and in the years of peaceful construction. It is with sincere joy that the Soviet people notes that the time-tested Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cohesion are steadily strengthening and being filled with a new content. And at this difficult juncture when the policy of the Chinese leadership has created new considerable difficulties for socialist construction on the Vietnamese soil, the force of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, the force of solidarity with the Vietnamese people by other states of the socialist community has again been manifest.

Soviet people are determined to further strengthen fraternal solidarity between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They fully support the efforts of the Vietnamese people directed at the construction of a socialist society, at the defence of the sovereign rights of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. For the Soviet communists, General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev stressed, solidarity with Vietnam is a dictate both of the heart and mind. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is based on the community of interests and objectives, on the solid foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

There is no doubt that under the leadership of its glorious vanguard--the party of the communists, the heroic Vietnamese people basing itself on the disinterested aid of the friends and overcoming difficulties and obstacles, will successfully resolve the important tasks set by the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, will create a strong, flourishing socialist state, which will be promoted by the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty concluded. As General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC Le Duan said: "The conclusion of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is a major event in the political life of the peoples of the two countries. It marks a new stage in the strengthening of combat solidarity and indestructible friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

CAMBODIA MAKING 'GREAT LEAP BACKWARD' WITH PRC'S HELP

LD071009Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Sergin article: "Peking Experiments on Kampuchean Soil"]

[Text] Kampuchea--The ancient land of the industrious Khmers is a country with a culture stretching back over many centuries and with a high level of civilization. It is the homeland of a talented people who created one of the wonders of the world--the majestic temples of Angkor. For many years Kampuchea was called the Asian Switzerland.

But now, after 3 years under a new regime, Kampuchea is being called nothing but "a vast concentration camp," a "gigantic prison," and a "state of barracks socialism" where blood flows in a veritable river and where a policy of genocide against the Kampuchean nation is being ruthlessly and systematically implemented. Of the country's [original] 8-million population, only about 5 million are still alive.

The capital and provincial centers have been transformed into deserted ghost-cities, higher and secondary educational establishments have been closed down and there is no postal service, no telegraph, and no public transportation. The national library and museums have been turned into warehouses and pagodas have been converted into storage facilities.

A special policy has been proclaimed of building a society unprecedented in history--one without cities, without property, without commodity-money relationships, without markets, without money and without the family....In essence, this is a return to a primitive communal system, while in terms of the methods used to implement this great leap backwards it is a return to medieval barbarity. People who are dissatisfied with the new regime are "eradicated" along with their families; they are disemboweled, beaten to death with mattocks, or killed by having nails driven into the back of their necks or by other savage means designed to save ammunition.

This phenomenon cannot be attributed to any special Kampuchean conditions. It was not engendered by the historical development of that country, nor was it dictated by distinctive national features or by the nature of the Khmer people. It is the monstrous fruit of the cultivation on Khmer soil of alien seeds brought in from Peking--the delirious ideas of Mao Tse-tung. In fact, Maoism has been adopted as the official ideology of the present Phnom Penh regime. For all its ostentatious ultranationalism, Phnom Penh is not embarrassed at repeating hackneyed foreign slogans about "great leaps forward," "people's communes" and "self-reliance," and it blindly follows schemes and dogmas devised and formulated in Peking.

Certain observers believe that the Maoists, having failed to translate Mao's theories into economic and cultural reality in their own country, have attempted to repeat their experiments on a "new clean sheet of paper," which is how they saw Kampuchea after the present administration came to power. Here they hoped that, on a smaller scale and under conditions of a "pure experiment starting from square one," it would be easier for Mao's thoughts to succeed, and Kampuchea could be turned into a kind of showcase and model demonstrating the practical implementation of Mao's instructions.

For the Kampuchean people, the implementation of Mao's postulate about the countryside surrounding the city has meant forcible resettlement in the countryside on a massive scale for virtually the entire urban population. Thousands of people have died of hunger, disease and inhuman treatment during this forcible evacuation of city dwellers including the sick, children and the aged. Workers have been compelled to take up the mattock, and a start has been made on creating "a new proletariat" from among the peasants.

The attempt at making a great economic leap forward is being implemented in Kampuchea under the slogan "If We Have Rice We Shall Have Everything." The task of increasing the rice crop to 6 million tons was set. However, despite the fact that the entire population has been drafted into agricultural work, grain production has reached only 60-70 percent of the prewar level, according to figures given to a delegation of Yugoslav journalists.

As far as the "cultural revolution" in Kampuchea is concerned, it too has been conducted in line with the Peking model. The old intelligentsia has been "abolished" and eliminated, the student body has been destroyed and physicians and technical specialists have been removed from their posts. As a Belgrade correspondent who visited Phnom Penh observed, the intelligentsia "officially does not exist." The education system has completely collapsed. Education is marking time, going no further than the fundamentals of political education and the first few grades in school.

The results of the Maoists' experimentation in Kampuchea have been truly lamentable. The ancient nation of the Khmers has been set back centuries. For taking the Maoist path imposed on it, the country's population has endured unprecedented deprivations and has been subjected to humiliating servitude.

The Kampuchean tragedy is a graphic lesson for other peoples who have seen for themselves once again where following Maoist theory and practice and blind obedience to Peking's edicts can lead. Life has passed yet another ruthless sentence on the latest attempt to build socialism in line with Peking's formulas.

The Chinese leaders themselves can see the failure of their Kampuchean experiments. In this connection, LES ECHOS, organ of France's business circles, wrote that Peking is evidently now training a new team of Kampuchean rulers to replace the present, totally compromised ruling grouping of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. But who can possibly be deceived by this method of putting the blame on the "switchman." The reason for the failure does not lie with the executors. The path itself, "mapped out by the Great Helmsman," is untenable. It is the path of historical regression, economic and social disaster and senseless sacrifices and bloodshed.

The development of events shows that the Kampuchean people don't intend to serve as Peking's guinea pigs any longer. They are beginning to realize more and more not only the reactionary, criminal essence of the present regime's deomestic policy but also the antinational nature of its foreign policy course--the course of military adventures and armed provocations against the fraternal people of Vietnam.

This course is dictated by Peking, which is using Kampuchea as a bridgehead and a tool in its expansionist plans in Southeast Asia. On Peking's orders, the present Phnom Penh authorities from the very outset unleashed armed incidents on the border with Vietnam, withdrew from the revolutionary alliance of Indochinese peoples which took shape during the long joint struggle against common enemies and began fomenting hostility and hatred toward the fraternal Vietnamese people. Slavishly following Peking's policy, according to the newspaper NHAN DAN, Phnom Penh has become a pawn in Peking's strategy. The Phnom Penh leadership is pursuing a policy of annihilating its own nation to suit China's great-power, hegemonist aspirations.

The policy of armed provocations against Vietnam and other neighboring countries and the rejection of a peaceful settlement repeatedly proposed by the Vietnamese, run counter to the Kampuchean people's genuine interests, create a threat to peace in Southeast Asia and benefit only Peking and the imperialists, whose interests frequently coincide. It is no accident that Z. Brzezinski was unable to suppress his delight over the new clash in Indochina, describing it as "a very interesting event."

Peking is sending military instructors and advisers to Kampuchea in large numbers. The total number of Chinese officers and men in that country has reached 16,000. Chinese troops in Kampuchean uniform are guarding the capital. At a time when Peking and Phnom Penh are raising a hue and cry about supposed Vietnamese preparation for a major offensive against Kampuchea and Vietnam's supposed plans to make a strike against the port of Kompong Som, Chinese ships are arriving one after another at that port, delivering arms and military equipment. Peking's leaders are arming Phnom Penh not only to continue the adventures against Vietnam but also to suppress the Kampuchean people, who are rising in struggle.

It is known that in 16 of Kampuchea's 19 provinces the movement and the revolt against the bloody regime is growing broader. In a number of regions partisan zones and resistance bases for revolutionary patriots have been set up. According to Western press reports, a section of the Kampuchean Armed Forces has gone over to the people's side.

This is the logical result of Kampuchea's following Peking's policy and ideology since becoming a subject of Maoist experiments.

VIETNAMESE PROTEST TO PRC OVER BORDER TENSION

LD041922Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 4, TASS--A spokesman of the SRV Foreign Ministry met the Chinese charge d'affaires a.i. in Hanoi and lodged a protest against the fact that the Chinese side continues building up tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier after the armed provocation staged by the Chinese authorities in Cao Lang Province on November 1.

As was reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, during this bloody incident, thousands of Chinese servicemen thrust into Vietnamese territory and opened fire on fighters of the Vietnamese people's defence corps. Many Vietnamese were wounded.

The local armed forces in Vietnam, the spokesman said, had to defend themselves. As a result of the conflict provoked by the Chinese Armed Forces in Vietnamese territory, the Chinese side also sustained losses. Six men were killed.

Trying to evade responsibility for this provocation, the Chinese side deliberately tries to muddle up the matter. It continues building up tension. Immediately after the conflict several thousand Chinese servicemen were rushed to the area and stationed along the frontier.

We demand from the Chinese side an immediate termination of provocative actions on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier, said the Vietnamese spokesman. Such actions violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV and aggravate tension in the area. The Chinese side should bear all the burden of responsibility for the grave consequences of its actions.

SRV Press Commentary

LD031516Y Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 3, TASS--Peking's armed provocations on the Vietnamese frontier, repeated attacks on Vietnamese home guards have shown once again that the Chinese ruling circles carry out a great-power expansionist policy, writes the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today.

The recent events in one of the areas of the Cao Lang Province, the newspaper points out, when a number of Vietnamese homeguards were wounded in an attack from the Chinese side, show that Peking continues an anti-Vietnamese policy, invigorates it using the most impudent methods. The latest provocation was committed at a time when Peking henchmen in Phnom Penh are massing forces on the southwestern frontier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in order to commit new sallies against Vietnam.

It is quite obvious, the newspaper points out, that Peking and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, supported by it, joined together in an anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaign for new ventures against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. If all events on the Vietnamese-Chinese fronter in the past few months are analyzed, it will become clear that all conflicts are created by the Chinese side.

The false statements and criminal actions of the Peking leadership are a cause of indignation of the Vietnamese people, stresses QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. The army and the people of Vietnam remain vigilant, and are ready to take every measure to ensure self-defence and protection of the sovereignty, territorial integrity of the country.

We resolutely demand that the Peking authorities should immediately terminate the provocations, violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. Escalating crimes against the Vietnamese people, the Peking ruling circles lay themselves bare in the eyes of the world public, the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries, the newspaper writes.

PRC DELEGATION'S CAMBODIA VISIT SHOWS 'MILITANT SUPPORT'

OW061046Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] A high-level Chinese delegation has arrived in Phnom Penh. The delegation is led by Wang Tung-hsing, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and Yu Chiu-li, vice premier of the State Council, who is responsible for economic planning. The visit, marking the militant support between the two countries, has been welcomed by Kampuchean radio.

It is reported that the Chinese delegation will hold negotiations on the question of expanding assistance, including military assistance, to the present Kampuchean regime. Recently, China sent 100,000 more troops to Kampuchea. Before that, Chinese advisers and instructors were already working in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean authorities are using Chinese aid to prepare for their armed provocations against Vietnam.

SOVIET MEDICAL AID AIRLIFTED TO HANOI FOR FLOOD VICTIMS

LD061133Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Hanoi, TASS--A Soviet IL-62 airliner has delivered a cargo of fraternal aid for Vietnam at Hanoi airport. It carried a gift of medical supplies from the USSR Association of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to the Vietnamese Red Cross Society. They are intended for the regions hit by recent floods.

"This gift," Nguyen Van Tinh, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Red Cross Society, stated, "is a new manifestation of the inviolable friendship and fraternal solidarity between the peoples of the USSR and Vietnam."

These days the entire 200,000-strong detachment of Vietnamese Red Cross Society activits is helping the local population combat the disaster. Special branches of the society have been organized, mobile first aid groups have been created in the flood-stricken regions and medical aid is being provided for those affected.

CORRECTION TO VNA TEXT OF LE DUAN SPEECH

The following correction to the item entitled "Brezhnev, Le Duan Attend 3 November Moscow Banquet," and subtitled "VNA Text of Le Duan Speech," published in the 6 November Soviet DAILY REPORT, L 4, is supplied by VNA:

Page L 4, second paragraph, line one should read: ... however, as the imperialist and reactionary forces are muddling in a maze of difficulties and contradictions, any alliance decidely will be ... rephrasing.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PAPER ATTACKS PRC'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD031223Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "Condemnation of Hegemonism"]

[Text] Tokyo, 31 October--The newspaper AKAHATA, central organ of the Japanese Communist Party, has published an editorial entitled "What Was Revealed by the Visit to Japan of Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice Premier of the PRC State Council." The article contains sharp criticism of Peking's foreign policy. It points out, in particular, that Peking is continuing to conduct "great-power interference" in Japan's internal affairs, including those of the Japanese Communist Party. Commenting on Teng Hsiao-ping's calls for increasing the might of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and strengthening the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, the newspaper evaluates them as a manifestation of Peking's policy, which is hostile to peace and favors creating an "international anti-Soviet front" founded on the Maoist Three Worlds doctrine. As the article indicates, Peking's stance runs counter to the position of Japan's progressive forces and accords only with the interests of that country's conservative ruling circles.

"The Chinese position is not only not at variance with the policy of U.S. imperialism and Japan's ruling circles but, on the contrary, is aimed at encouraging that policy," AKAHATA writes. "Needless to say, the Japanese-U.S. security treaty, being an important tool of U.S. imperialism's ascendancy in Asia, represents a military alliance aimed at aggression, war and national oppression and has nothing to do with Japan's independence and security or with peace and national liberation in Asia. Equally, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are an army created by U.S. imperialism in violation of the Japanese Constitution and are under U.S. control. Active support for this treaty and for the Self-Defense Forces essentially menas a challenge to the cause of socialism...."

ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN DEPLORED

OW061310Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 5 Nov 78 OW

[Losev] commentary: "The Major Trend of Soviet Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union duly appreciates Japan's activities to promote detente and disarmament. For example, the Soviet people hailed Japan for signing the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The Soviet Union understands Japan's active diplomacy for banning all types of nuclear tests. The Soviet people fully support the struggle against neutron weapons by the Japanese people, who have experienced the tragedy of the atomic bomb.

At the same time, however, it is worth noting that the Soviet people have recently become suspicious of diplomacy. Japan's leading officials have repeatedly said they will carry out an "omni-directional" diplomacy to maintain good relations with all countries, including the Soviet Union. However, how can the Soviet Union believe their words when they have failed to fulfill them with deeds? In fact, Japan has concluded a treaty that is directed against the Soviet Union, as clearly admitted by the other party of the treaty.

According to a statement by a Japanese Government agency, a study is now being made to explore the possible practical use of the Japan-U.S. security treaty in case of an emergency. As a result of the recent event [the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty], this security treaty has taken on an increasingly undisguised anti-Soviet character.

At the Straits of Soya, a Japanese warship purposely crossed the path of a Soviet merchant ship. The warship's guns were directed against the Soviet ship. What is more, anti-Soviet rallies are being held in Japan, with the direct participation of government delegations. Witnessing all these facts, how can one possibly believe the Japanese Government leaders' remarks that they are hoping to have neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. Throughout its more than 60-year history, the Soviet Union has proved that it is faithful to the cause of peace and neighborliness. The Soviet people entertain the hope that Japan, too, will make a practical contribution to the struggle for peace and disarmament.

MONGOLIAN PAPER CONDEMNS SINO-JAPANESE TREATY

LD031221Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 October, TASS--The ratification of the Sino-Japanese treaty has confirmed once again that Peking's leaders are doing everything to realize their hegemonist aspirations, above all in Asia, and to draw Japan into the wake of their great-power strategy, the newspaper UNEN writes.

The contents of the Sino-Japanese treaty, the newspaper points out, are directed against Far Eastern peace and security, particularly against those countries in direct proximity to China. This treaty as a whole aggravates the world political situation and contributes to Japan's militarization. The treaty's incorporation of the thesis on "hegemonism," the newspaper points out, should be regarded as a direct contribution to realizing the Chinese leadership's hegemonist plans. This is precisely why the Sino-Japanese treaty, which is alien to the interests of peace, causes legitimate concern in Asia.

UNEN emphasizes that the Sino-Japanese treaty poses a serious threat to international peace and particularly to Asian security. If a crisis situation arises in this region, the newspaper writes, the responsibility will inevitably lie with the Japanese ruling circles, which have embarked on a path of encouraging China's policy of great-power chauvinism. The hypocritical ballyhoo raised by Peking over "hegemonism," UNEN points out, pursued villainous ends. This is irrefutably evidenced by China's flagrant encroachments upon the sovereignty and independence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as by various provocations being undertaken against that country. If you analyze Sino-Vietnamese relations, you will certainly conclude that Peking's expansionist policy is fraught with danger for all countries and primarily for Southeast Asia.

CPSU CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION VISITS DPRK 23-31 OCTOBER

LD061351Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party [KWP], a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.F. Isayev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, was in the DPRK 23-31 October and familiarized itself with the KWP's experience in leadership of construction work. The delegation was received by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the KWP Central Committee.

CASTRO REMARKS ON NORMALIZATION OF U.S. TIES

LD031609Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] New York, TASS--Cuba is prepared to normalize relations with the United States on a basis of equality, justice and mutual respect, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has declared. "Our convictions," he stressed in an interview in America's PENTHOUSE magazine, "are based on the socialist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different sociopolitical systems."

In the Cuban leader's opinion, normalization of relations between the two countries would not only accord with the interests of the Cuban and U.S. peoples but would also contribute to improving the international situation as a whole and would be an important contribution to the cause of peace on earth. At the same time he pointed out that the United States must really demonstrate its readiness for normalization by lifting the economic blockade of Cuba which "is a blatant violation of the principles of free trade, international law and international morality and damages the interests of the United States itself." Castro sharply criticized the present Peking leadership which has embarked on collusion with imperialism and the darkest forces of international reaction. "China," he noted, "is continuing to pursue a policy of betrayal of the world revolutionary movement. It is a policy of total cooperation with world imperialism. We know very well that the Chinese have recommended against returning Guantanamo Naval Base to us, and that, similarly, they have objected to lifting the economic blockade. This looks merely logical to people who study carefully China's positions on international issues. The Chinese leaders tirelessly slander Cuba and maintain the closest relations with the Pinochet regime and other similar dictatorships in Latin America."

Touching on the support which Cuba gives to developing countries, Castro pointed out that his country will never renounce the principle of international solidarity which is fundamental to Cuban foreign policy. And here he noted that Cuba seeks no advantages or privileges for itself. "We are in Africa to help its peoples defend their right to independence and sovereignty," the Cuban leader declared. Bourgeois propaganda, Castro said, prefers to make no mention of Cuba's great assistance to the developing countries in building a peaceful life. Thousands of Cuban doctors, teachers, construction workers and engineers are working successfully in many African, Asian and Latin American states, he noted.

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD031659Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 1 November in the Kremlin, Ignacio Silva-Sucre, Venezuelan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The ambassador was accompanied by Minister Plenipotentiary and Adviser Julio Cesar Pineda Pavon and other embassy employees. The presentation was attended by N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department; N.B. Alekseyev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Latin American Department; and other officials. After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches a friendly talk took place between I.Ye. Polyakov and Ignacio Silva-Sucre in which N.P. Firyubin and V.G. Vysotin took part.

MILITARY PARADE IN MOSCOW CONTINUES ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE

LD070816Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Passage within brackets are from report on Moscow Domestic Service in Russian live replay from Red Square, beginning at 0650 GMT on 7 November, in a linkup with all Moscow Radio stations]

[Excerpts] Moscow, November 7, TASS--The USSR is celebrating the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The central events of today's celebrations were a military march-past and a demonstration by the people in the Soviet capital.

Red Square, the central square of Moscow, is particularly festive. The building opposite the Kremlin features a portrait of Lenin--the founder of the Soviet state, the flags and coats of arms of the constituent union republics.

On the guest stands are veteran members of the CPSU, participants in the revolution, heroes of the Civil War and of the Great Patriotic War, foremost workers, scientists and cultural figures, the cosmonauts. The heads of diplomatic missions and numerous foreign guests are also present.

As Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders, accompanied by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan and Politbureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Prime Minister of the SRV Pham Van Dong, mount the rostrum on the Lenin Mausoleum, an ovation resounds over the square.

[At 0700 GMT shouted commands are heard and military bands strike up to mark the beginning of the parade] At 10 a.m. the military march-past begins. Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov accepts a report of the commanding officer of the march-past, inspects the troops, and congratulates them on the jubilee. [At 0707 GMT Parade Commander Army Gen Vladimir Govorov and Ustinov inspect the motorized riflemen, artillery and missile troops and return to the rostrum]

Marching along Red Square are the columns of servicemen enrolled at military academies and higher military schools, units of the various arms of the armed forces followed by armoured equipment and weapons.

The military march-past demonstrated high standards of training by Soviet military personnel who are ever prepared to rise to the defence of the motherland, of the entire socialist community.

The people's demonstration begins. Streamers display reports about labour achievements of Soviet people in honour of the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution, on translating into life the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The demonstrators carry portraits of Leonid Brezhnev and other leaders.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, Soviet people strengthen friendship with the other countries of the socialist community, with the peoples that have shaken off the yoke of colonialism andimperialism, with the working class in capitalist countries. They firmly struggle for world peace.

The festive manifestation in Red Square went on for several hours, turning into a demonstration of unity of the party and the people.

Festivities to mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution were held also in other cities of the country. The people of the USSR demonstrated once again that the world's first socialist state is always loyal to the ideals of the October Revolution.

Ustinov Speaks

LD071022Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0711 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Speech by Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov at revolution anniversary parade in Red Square--live]

[Text] Comrade servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces! Working people of the Soviet Union! Respected guests from abroad!

On behalf of, and at the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, I welcome and greet you on the holiday of the whole people: the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet people mark this important date in a spirit of selfless struggle for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and of the immense scale of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks for the third year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

With enormous enthusiasm, our country's working people are implementing the party's aim of raising work efficiency and quality. All branches of the national economy, science, technology and culture are developing dynamically. The Soviet state's economic might and its international prestige are growing steadily.

The ever-increasing material and spiritual needs of working people in the towns and the countryside are being satisfied ever more fully. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum constituted a concrete program of struggle for economic progress and for improving the well-being of the Soviet people. Socialist democracy was developed further on the basis of the new USSR Constitution. The Soviet society's moral-political unity is stronger than ever before.

Together with Soviet people, the Great October anniversary is being marked by the working people of the socialist countries and all of progressive mankind.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meeting in the Crimea with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states became an important new step in the further strengthening of the socialist community. The fruitful cooperation of the socialist countries now covers all spheres of life, including space. A striking illustration of this was the harmonious work in near-earth space by the international crews of cosmonauts including citizens of the socialist states.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are persistently carrying on the struggle to insure peace and the security of peoples, the easing of international tension and an end to the arms race.

The Soviet people unanimously support the tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at implementing the Leninist foreign policy.

In international developments the irresistible process of further changing the correlation of forces in favor of peace, democracy and socialism is continuing. At the same time the international situation remains complex. It is aggravated as a result of the striving by the aggressive, imperialist circles to return the world to the cold war. They are whipping up the arms race, trying to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries and interfere in their internal affairs.

A serious threat to the cause of peace and socialism is presented by the policy of Peking's leaders. Pursuing great-power hegemonistic aims, they are linking up with the most reactionary forces of imperialism. They are harming the revolutionary and national-liberation movement.

In these conditions, the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, firmly and consistently conducting a policy of peace, is giving a decisive rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices, supports all progressive forces and persistently strives to deepen detente and expand peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between states. Having realistically assessed the world situation, our party and government and the entire Soviet people are exercising great vigilance and showing the necessary concern for the strengthening of the country's defenses.

Equipped with up-to-date combat technology, the Soviet Armed Forces maintain constant combat readiness and stand reliably on guard over our people's peaceful and creative work. Utterly devoted to their socialist motherland and closely rallied around the Leninist party, the Soviet servicemen are always ready to carry out their patriotic and international duty and to defend the great gains of socialism in a united combat rank with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Long live the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the heroic Soviet peopleand its valiant armed forces! Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the organizer and inspiration of all our victories! Harrah!

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS OCTOBER REVOLUTION MEETING IN KIEV

AU061156Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives from party, administrative and public organizations, and the Soviet Army and Navy was held today in the Ukraina Culture Palace in Kiev to commemorate the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Present in the hall were party veterans, advanced production workers and innovators, scientists and cultural workers, students and Soviet soldiers.

Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Borisenko, Botvin, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Lyashko, Peter Leontiyevich Pogrebnyak, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Gerasimov, Malanchuk and Yakov Petrovich Pogrebnyak; Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers members; Kievskiy Gorkom and Obkom Bureau members; Kievskiy Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom members; prominent people from the republic's capital city; and representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces, warmly received by the audience, took seats in the meeting presidium.

The solemn meeting was opened by Gusev, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman. The USSR and Ukrainian SSR state hymns resounded majestically. To stormy applause, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, was elected to the honorary presidium of the meeting.

Titarenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, delivered a report on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The meeting participants were given a great festive concert.

SOCIALIST LEADERS CABLE BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ON ANNIVERSARY

LD061816Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] (?In connection with the 61st) anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, congratulatory telegrams addressed to Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin have arrived from the following leaders of fraternal socialist countries: Comrades Zhivkov and Todorov from Bulgaria; Comrades Kadar, Losonczi and Lazar from the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrades Honecker and Stoph from the GDR; Comrades Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok from the DPRK; Comrades Tsedenbal and Batmonh from the Mongolian People's Republic; Ceausescu and Manescu from the Socialist Republic of Romania; Gierek, Jablonski and Jaroszewicz from the Polish People's Republic; Husak and Strougal from Czechoslovakia; from the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Comrades Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong; Fidel Castro Ruz from Cuba; Josip Broz Tito from Yugoslavia; Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong from the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

OCTOBER CELEBRATED BY ALL FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD031611Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Light of the Ideas of October"]

[Text] The October anniversary is a radiant festival for all of progressive mankind. But it is the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries who, in an atmosphere of general enthusiasm, join the Soviet people in mounting special celebrations.

Socialism and October are inseparably linked. By carrying out the victorious October 1917 Revolution the Russian proletariat created the world's first state of the working people. Today socialism is being successfully built in a number of European, Asian and Latin American countries. And although the specific conditions under which it is being built vary, experience confirms the existence of general law-governed patterns for the creation of the new society--patterns that emerged for the first time in the land of October.

Real socialism is graphically and persuasively revealing its advantages over capitalism. This can be seen in the following comparison: Between 1970 and 1977 industrial production in the CEMA countries increased 65 percent; in the Common Market countries it increased only 17 percent. National income is also increasing more quickly than in the developed capitalist countries. "The socialist community," noted Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "is now the most dynamic force in the world."

Socialism not only provides unprecedented scope for the development of productive forces. It represents new, equal relations between the states of the socialist community. It represents the gradual rapprochement of the fraternal countries in all the main spheres of social life, and this is distinctly apparent today as a law-governed pattern.

International socialist division of labor is deepening. The comprehensive program of socialist economic integration is being successfully implemented. [paragraph continues]

The elaboration and fulfillment of long-term programs of cooperation in key spheres of material production are a qualitatively new step in this implementation. These programs are a most important element of the coordinated 5-year plans of the sovereign and equal socialist states.

United by ties of socialist internationalism and brought up in the spirit of the high ideals of Marxism-Leninism, the fraternal countries' working people launched competition for a fitting greeting to the 61st anniversary of Great October. In People's Poland the F. Dzierzinski nitrogen combine collective initiated a competition. Following its example, the workers at the machine tool building plan in Ostrzeszow, 90 percent of whose output goes to our country, pledged to produce exclusively top-quality output. The collective of the Namdinh textile combine, the leader of light industry in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), made the following appeal to the SRV working people--"30 shock days to the Great October anniversary!" A meeting at the combine decided to produce over 1 million meters of high-quality cloth in excess of the plan. The Namdinh textile workers urged the SRV workers to celebrate the October anniversary with new labor achievements and to respond with selfless labor to the intrigues of imperialism and international reaction that are trying to hinder the building of socialism in Vietnam, the advanced post of the forces of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

Great October inscribed the word "peace" on its banner. The socialist community countries join the Soviet Union in consistently pursuing a peace policy. It is based on the people's general desire for peace and cooperation. The Soviet Union and its allies in the defensive Warsaw Pact have advocated and are advocating total cessation of the quantitative and qualitative growth of arms. At the present stage our country is specifically proposing a halt to the production of all types of nuclear weapons, followed by gradual reduction and ultimately total liquidation of them. The Soviet initiatives also presuppose an end to the production of all other types of mass destruction weapons and prohibition of them. We propose the renunciation of the creation of new types of highly destructive conventional weapons, the expansion of armies, and the augmentation of conventional armaments by the UN Security Council permanent members and the countries linked to them by military agreements. These proposals, supplemented by the new Soviet initiative "on concluding an international convention on strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states" are being carefully examined at the moment by the 33d UN General Assembly session in New York.

No, the socialist countries are certainly not to blame for mankind's heavy burden of armaments. The arms race is being whipped up by those who make money from it, who are using hypocritical perorations about the "Soviet threat" as a cover for their true aims, which are fraught with tragic consequences for the fate of mankind. Coordinating their efforts in the foreign policy sphere, the fraternal states are resolutely counteracting the imperialist policy of aggression and war and creating favorable international conditions for the building of socialism and communism.

Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! May the world socialist system--the decisive force in the anti-imperialist struggle, the bulwark of peace, democracy and social progress--develop and strengthen!

Long live the unity and cohesion of the communist parties and peoples of the socialist community!

COSMONAUTS TAKE WALK DURING 'ACUTE' STAGE OF READAPTATION

LD041908Y Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 4, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from Baykonur Cosmodrome:

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov added today a new record, a terrestrial one, to the list of records established in outer space and recorded by the sports commissioner on the landing day. Already on their second morning after their return to earth, the two cosmonauts asked the doctors to include a walk in the park in their schedule. Not a single crew after a space mission of over a month has ever included walks in the first, or as the doctors say, acute, stage of readaptation to terrestrial conditions.

"We did not immediately fall in with the cosmonauts' wishes," said Rebert Dyakonov, the crew's doctor. "But seeing Vladimir and Aleksandr recouping their strength literally with every hour we finally agreed to this experiment."

The doctors, equipped with a pacecounter and a chronometer, went out to accompany the crew members in their walk in the park around Hotel Cosmonaut. The skies are clear over the cosmodrome today and the sun shines brightly. The results of "dosed loads," the first walk, were very encouraging. The pacecounter indicated 1,400 steps, and the cosmonauts' pulse rate rose only by 15-20 beats. A similar increase is registered, for instance, after supper, or a telephone conversation with relatives.

The doctors believe that in a day or two, the cosmonauts will be allowed to prepare a working account of their space mission in the intervals between medical examinations.

U.S. SCIENTISTS' PRAISE OF COSMONAUTS REPORTED

LD032048Y Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, November 3, TASS--The new outstanding achievement of Soviet science and technology in outer space is highlighted by world mass media in many countries. The international press stresses that the longest-ever manned flight of 140 days demonstrated the high level of Soviet space technology which guaranteed the successful implementation of difficult scientific and technical tasks of the flight. The press also points out that flights of international crews provide a new vivid example of fruitful cooperation of socialist countries in science and technology and space exploration for peaceful purposes by the countries participating in the Intercosmos program.

New York--The participant of the joint Soyuz-Apollo Soviet-American space flight, General Stafford, told TASS that he was humanly happy to learn of the successful return to the earth of Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov after their 140-days in space on the completion of their outstanding feat. I send my wholehearted congratulations on their outstanding achievement which made a new page in the history of space exploration. I also send my best congratulations to my dear friends, all Soviet cosmonauts, on this outstanding achievement.

Their latest achievement in space is absolutely unique and fantastic and receives our warmest applause. I wholeheartedly wish further successes to Soviet cosmonauts, scientists and engineers.

I am particularly happy to send my friendly greetings to engineer Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, whom I know personally and with whom I had a chance to work. I am glad that Aleksandr was a participant of this unprecedented and heroic flight.

A spokesman of the space center on Cape Canaveral said that American scientists are impressed by the unprecedented bravery and courage of Soviet cosmonauts and send them their warm congratulations on the successful completion of the longest flight in the history of space science. We American scientists also congratulate Soviet scientists, engineers and technicians whose talent made this brilliant experiment possible.

A NASA spokesman in Houston said that this longest space flight cannot help but evoke admiration. Special interest from the technical point of view is aroused by the successful solution of the problem of the delivery of cargo aboard the Soviet orbital station. This manifested the considerable progress made by Soviet cosmonautics.

USSR PREPARED TO ASSIST INDIA IN LAUNCHING SECOND SPUTNIK

LD032206Y Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 3, TASS--Soviet-Indian preparations for the launching of the second Indian sputnik are held in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, in the spirit of business and friendly relations, said Academician Boris Petrov, chairman of the Intercosmos Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who spoke at a regular meeting of the experts of the two countries working in the joint project. The meeting ended today with the signing of a protocol.

The chairman of the Indian organization of cosmic research, Professor Satish Dhawan, said that at present the two sides are conducting work on the flying model of the satellite and are preparing land-bound stations.

The Indian scientist said that he and his colleagues are hoping for a success of the project because they undertake it in cooperation with the Soviet Union which conducts vast research in the peaceful utilization of outer space.

Soviet and Indian experts discussed plans for a number of years. All the commitments made earlier by the two sides were honoured, said the experts. Another meeting is planned to be held in India in connection with the test of the flying model of the satellite.

The cooperation between the scientists is conducted under the agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Indian outer space exploration organization. Like the first sputnik, the second Indian satellite will be launched from the Soviet territory for experiments in the cosmic observation of the earth surface.

Like in the launch of the first Indian satellite Ari Abata, the USSR will provide the carrier rocket and the launching complex. Indian experts will also get an opportunity to utilize the ground station Medvezhyi Ozera for receiving information and controlling the satellite in the first stage of its flight. All this assistance is being given gratis.